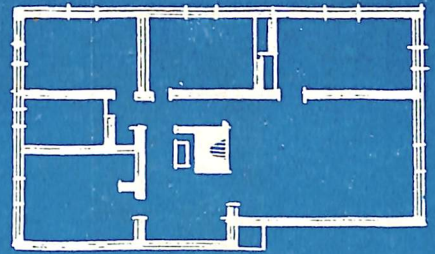


Australian House and Garden
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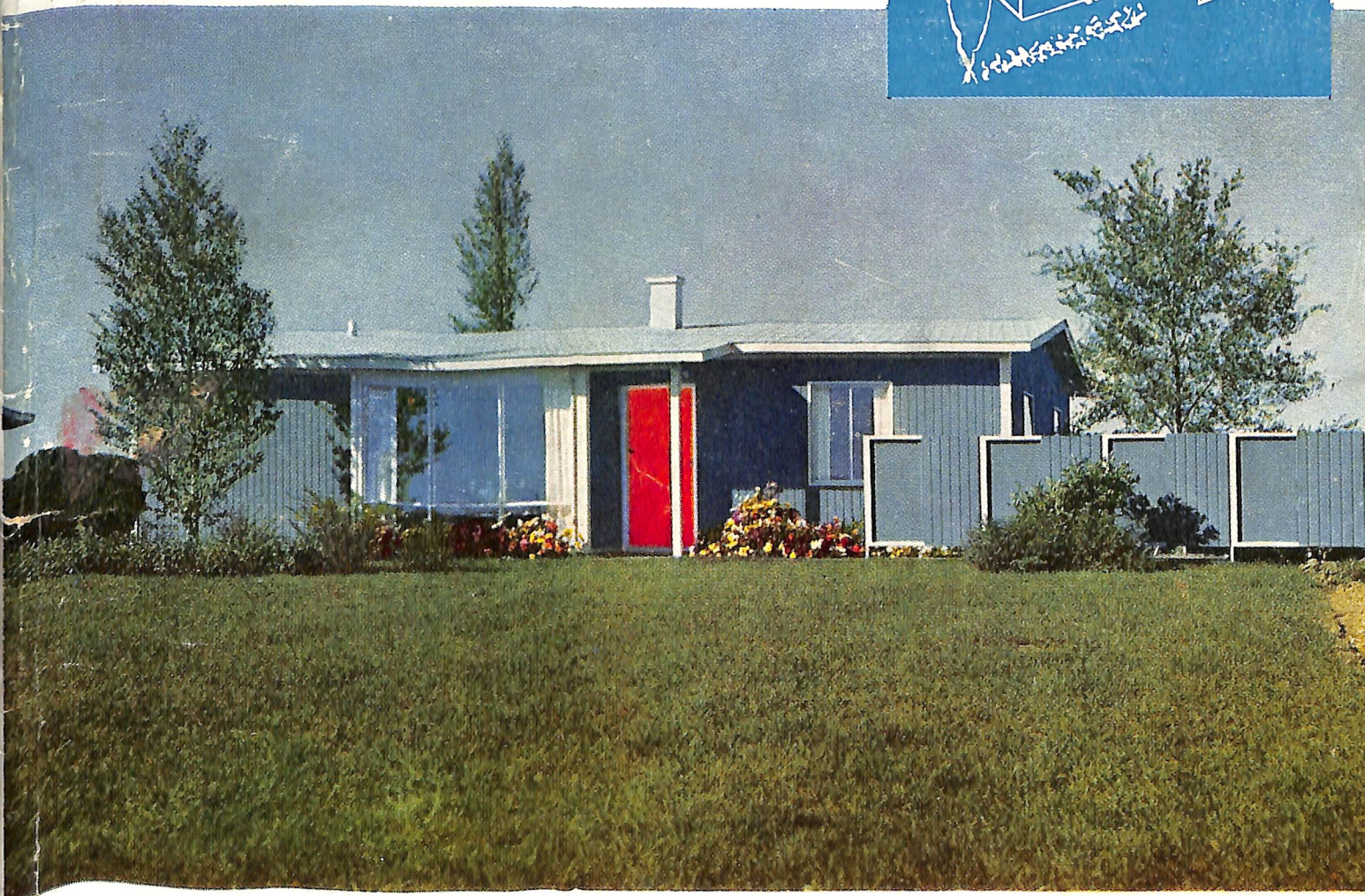
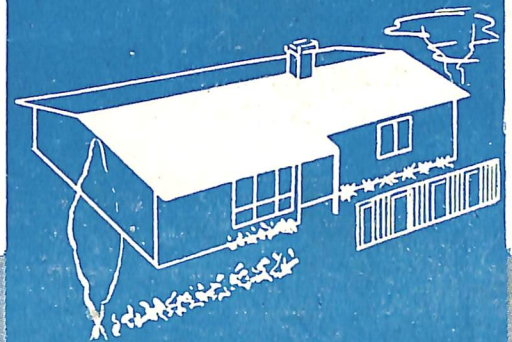
3!

Plans For Your **DREAM HOME**

Noted Architects' Plans for
25 HOMES



All 12-Squares and Under



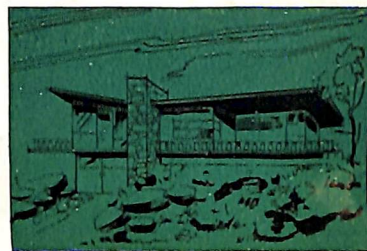
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PLANNING YOUR NEW HOME?

choose your taps before you build!



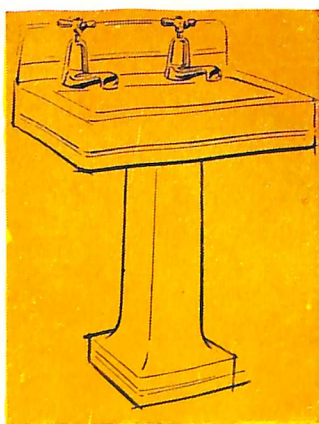
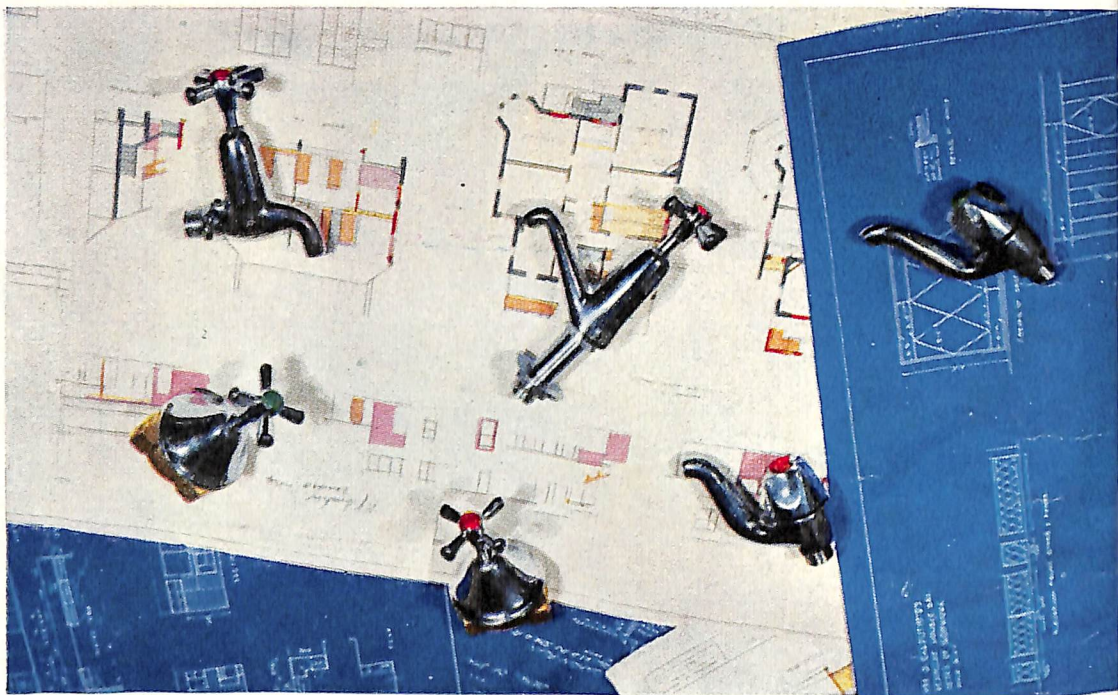
TAPS ARE A VERY IMPORTANT ITEM IN ANY HOME

How many times during a day do YOU turn on a tap in your home? You have, probably, never stopped to notice.

Actually, the number makes little difference. What DOES count is the pleasure and efficiency gained from your taps. That is why it is essential to choose taps that blend in perfect harmony with the design of your kitchen, bathroom or laundry. Taps that operate at the touch of a finger to give you an even, perfectly controlled flow.

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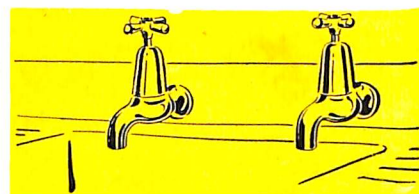
Take for instance the very famous "Planet" model. A fine example of modern "easy-clean" brassware, Planet taps have been designed with smoothly sweeping lines to facilitate cleaning and polishing. There are no cracks or corners to collect stubborn, unsightly grease and grime. Take a tip from some of the leading architects of today — specify TAPS — by CRANE.



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Shown at left are a hot and cold set of Crane's "Planet" series basin sets. Beautifully finished in sparkling chrome, these taps have elevated spouts (see photograph above) so that more actual "basin-space" is available.

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Combining rugged construction with clean beauty of appearance, the taps sketched above (and shown top left of photograph) are ideal for kitchen and laundry use.

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EDITORIAL

This is a book of ideas — ideas that will help you plan and build your own home. Thousands of couples will either build a home this year or plan one for the future. This book is published to give every one of them good advice, imaginative ideas, and at least one plan under 12 squares that is really their dream house.

When you plan a house, you need the help of a reputable architect. You need his careful consideration for detail and design, his experience in building. This book supplies your need, for all these home plans are drawn up by well-known architects who have found that designing minimum houses can be a challenging and absorbing project.

You can take any one of these designs along to builder or architect to show him the house you want. Or write to the architect of the plan you like or to the Editor — we are here to help you.

Our architects have designed small but not cramped family homes. They have given close attention to putting space where it is most useful. The results show spacious living rooms, kitchens that are efficient workrooms and bathrooms which are large enough to avoid family traffic jams. Newly-marrieds, young families, families where the children have grown up, all have an interest in this book of ideas.

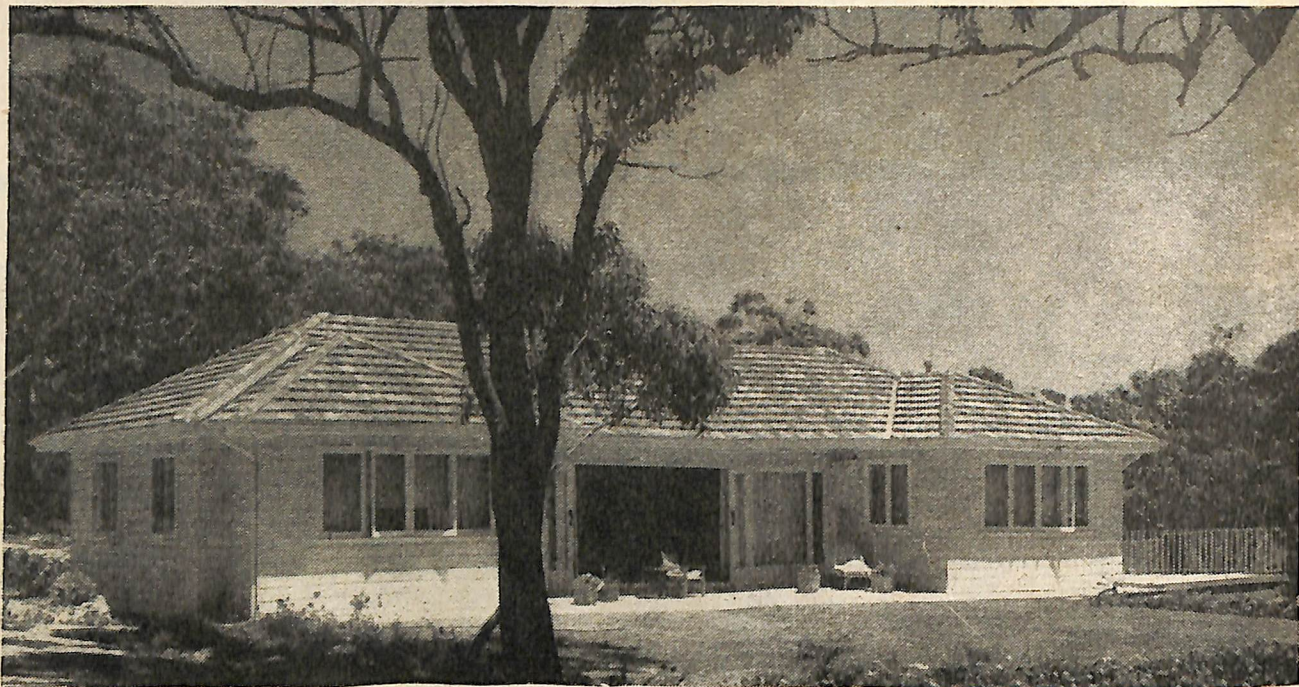
If you want to work out the approximate cost of a particular house, here's how to do it. The average price per square (100 square feet) for a timber house is £320; for brick, £380; for asbestos cement, £300. Determine how many squares the plan is (it's plainly stated for each plan) and multiply it by these average costs. For example, a 10-square timber house would cost around £3,200. Quotations vary from builder to builder, from district to district, but this system will give you a rough guide.

There's more to a house than choosing the plan. If you know some of the fundamentals of home building, you can save yourself time, worry and money. So included in this plan book are features on foundation work, white ant proofing, lighting and roofing.

Whatever your taste in houses, whether you have the money to build or are saving at this moment, if you are a prospective home owner, here is a book you should read.

Beryl Guertner

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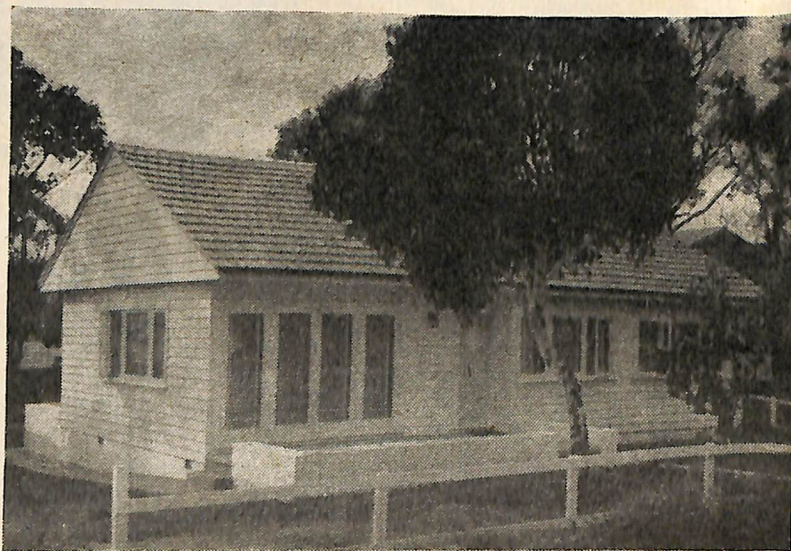


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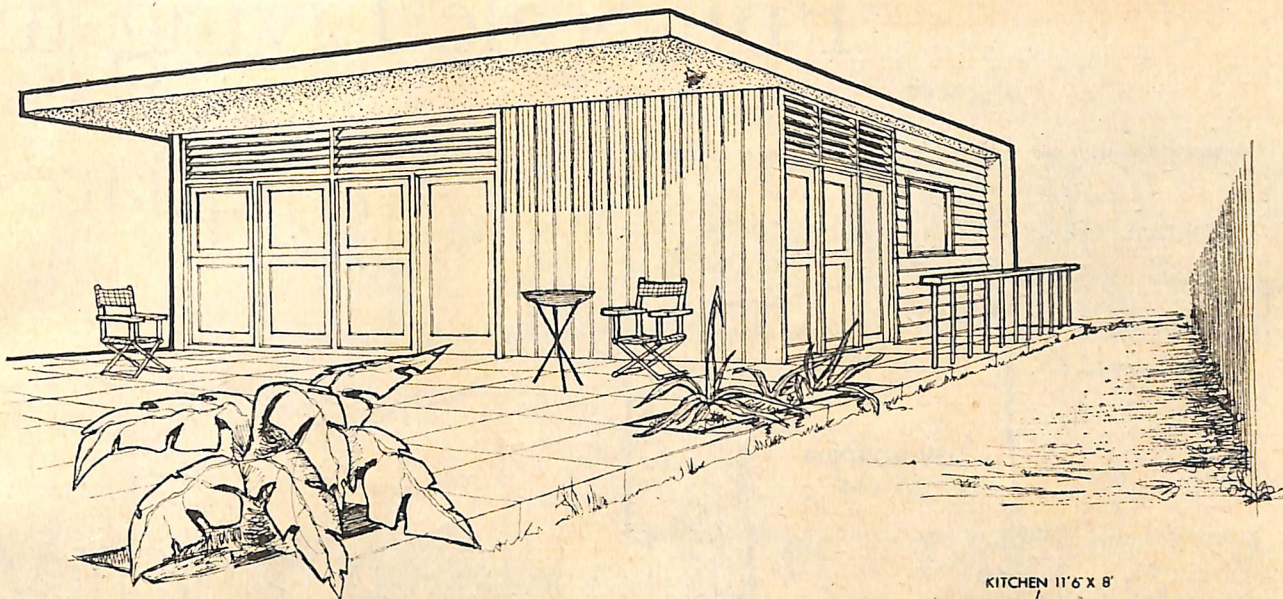
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6½ SQUARES

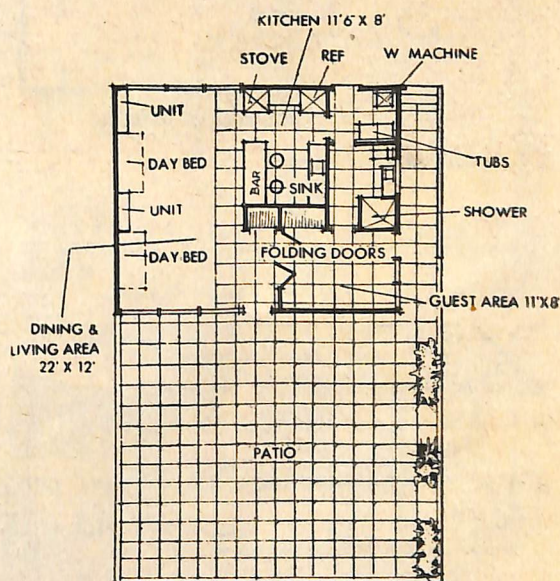


Looking from the patio to the house. The timber louvres above the awning-type windows are controlled from the inside by sliding panels at the back of the louvres. Cement blocks pave terrace.

6½-Square House...

A triumph in small-scale comfort

Architect, John P. Ley, B.Arch.
A.R.A.I.A. A.R.I.B.A.
PLAN No. 1



Descriptive Outline

WALLS Vertical and horizontal boarding.
ROOF CORR. asb. cement or malthoid on battens.
AREA 6½ squares.

Colour Suggestion

WALLS Natural timber for horizontal boarding
— lime yellow for vertical boarding.
ROOF Natural.
TRIM Deep gold.
DOOR Deep golden yellow.
EAVES Slate blue.

IT'S surprising how comfortable, streamlined and spacious a 6½-square house can be. As a small nucleus house which you can add to later, or even as a holiday home which can be let for half the year to pay its way, this plan has all the essentials for your first home—a shower room which could have a bath too if you wanted one, a bed-sitting room and a guest bedroom area, a medium-sized kitchen and laundry.

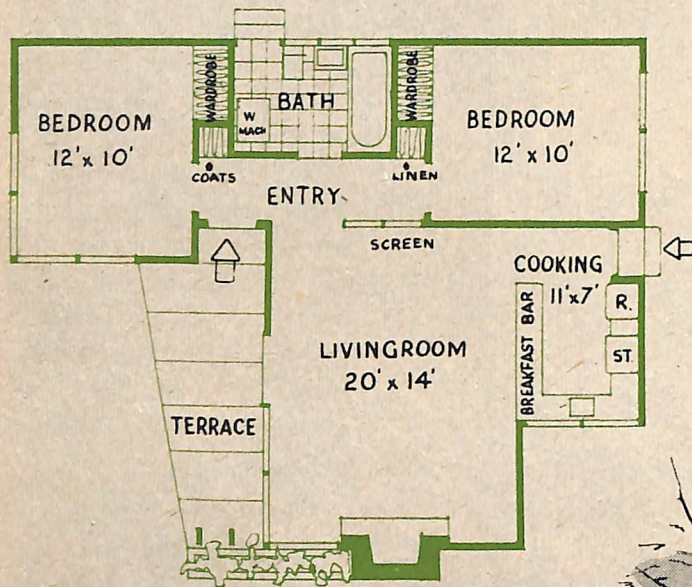
The kitchen area has a frig, range and sink with a free-standing table between kitchen and living room. Folding doors, or plantation shutters divide living room from guest bedroom. In the areas where there's plenty of traffic — kitchen, bathroom, laundry, parts of living room, and guest bedroom (which might become a children's room) flooring is of composition tiles. The rest of the living room is carpeted. (This also helps, psychologically, to divide rest area from utility area.)

Externally, walls are sheathed with vertical and horizontal boarding. The vertical boarding is stained and the horizontal boarding painted. The skillion roof is of asbestos cement or malthoid on battens.

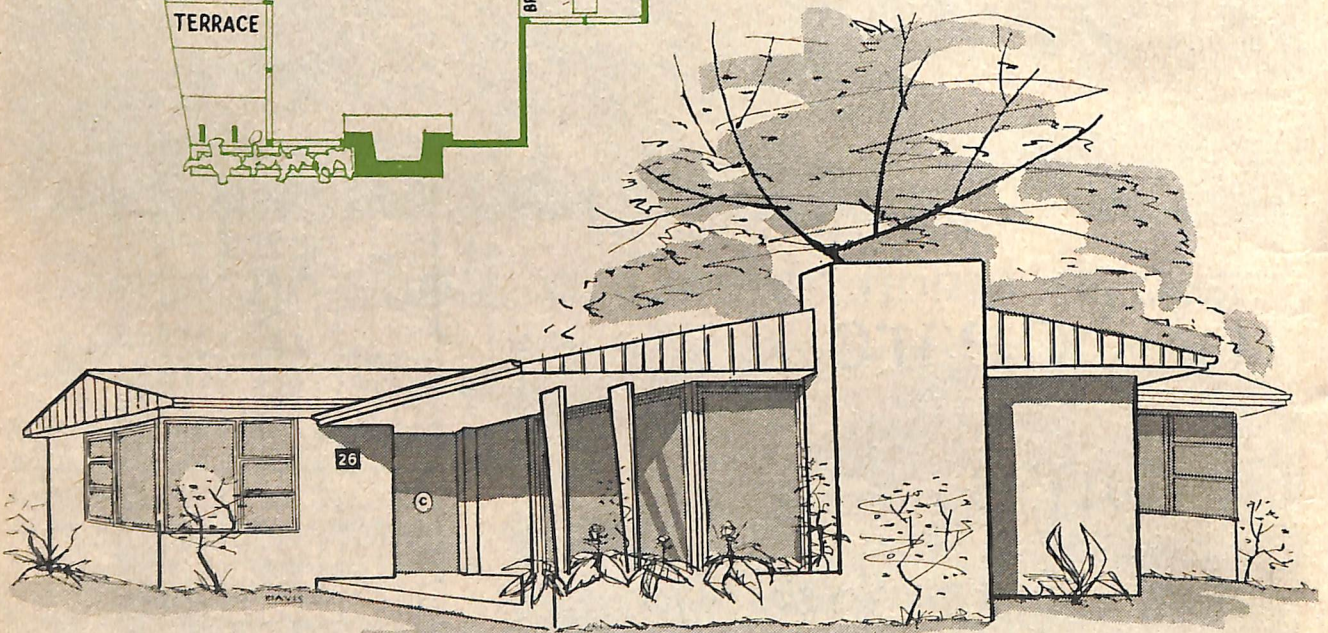
As shown in the sketches, there are fixed, horizontal timber louvres above the windows, which are controlled from the inside by sliding panels at back of louvres.

7½ SQUARES

Full-Scale Living in 7½ Squares



Architect, W. Watson Sharp F.R.A.I.A.
PLAN No. 2



Descriptive Outline

WALLS Timber frame, vertical weatherboards.
ROOF Low-pitched gable, roofed with corrugated asb. cement or gal. iron.
INTERIORS Walls, fibrous plaster in living and kitchen, softboards and hardboard elsewhere.
AREA 7½ squares.

Colour Suggestion

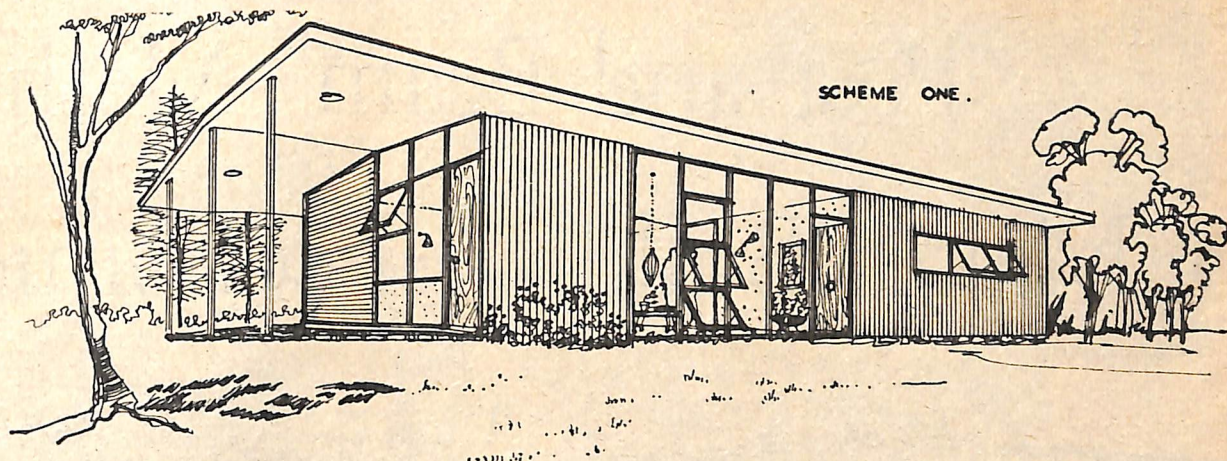
WALLS Soft pink.
GABLE ENDS Deep smokey blue.
TRIM Grey-blue.
DOOR Strawberry pink.
EAVES Ink blue.
ROOF Grey.

THIS plan combines the ease of operation of a weekend house with all the comfort of a house twice its size! The living room is large enough to hold a grand piano without crowding, yet the architect has still managed to fit in two bedrooms (with ample wardrobes) and as big a kitchen as a 14-square house would normally have. The breakfast bar creates a feeling of informality but this could be balanced by the solidity and dignity of a stone-faced fireplace in the living room. Large plate glass windows open on to the stone-flagged terrace to link indoors with out. This house would not be difficult to extend in the future if more space was needed. Meanwhile for a young family, here's the ideal small home.

8½

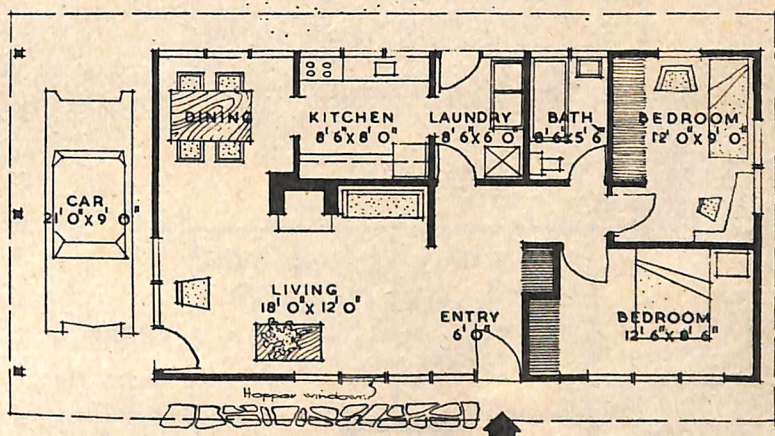
SQUARES

This sketch shows hip roof, carport supported by columns, and arrangement of hopper and plate glass windows. Master bedroom has front windows, and there's a side door to carport. See plan.



Variety in 8½ Squares

Architect N. Edwards, A.R.A.I.A.
PLAN No. 3



PLAN.1

ARCHITECT Norman Edwards doesn't claim that this 8½ squares plan is original, but one which many homeowners have described as their ideal in economy and efficiency. He does say, however, that a whole street of houses with this plan could be built, each featuring an individual and original appearance. Two of the many variations which could be created on the basic plan are shown here.

Scheme 1 is the more conventional of the two in treatment. It's timber framed with vertical and horizontal exterior weatherboards and a corrugated asbestos cement hip roof.

(Continued on page 58)

Scheme 2 house has adjustable louvre screen in front of sliding glass doors from living room, a different carport — it has asbestos cement roofing and new arrangement of windows. See plan on page 58 for this alternative scheme.

Descriptive Outline

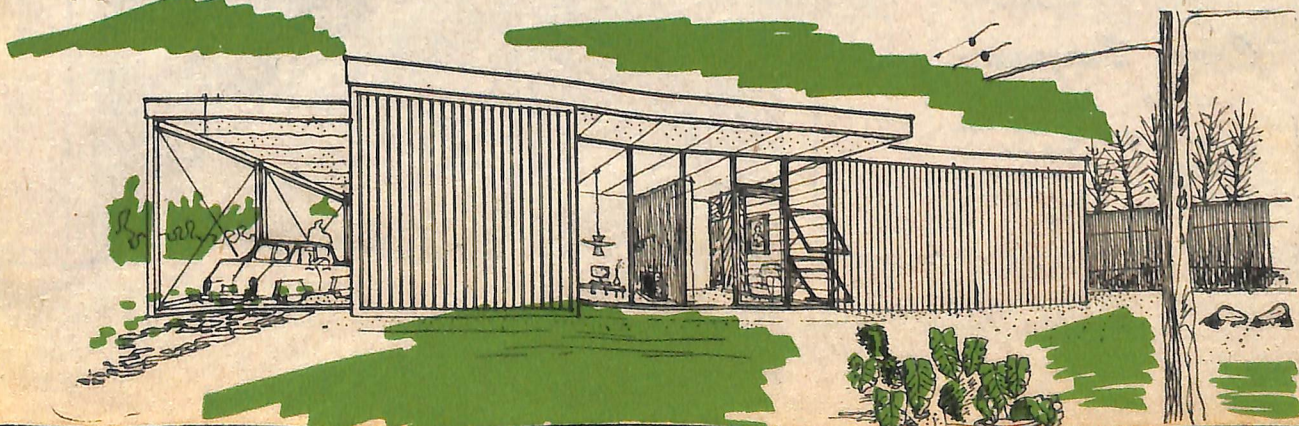
HOUSE NO 1
WALLS
ROOF
AREA

Vertical and horizontal boards.
Corr. asbestos cement hip roof.
8½ squares.

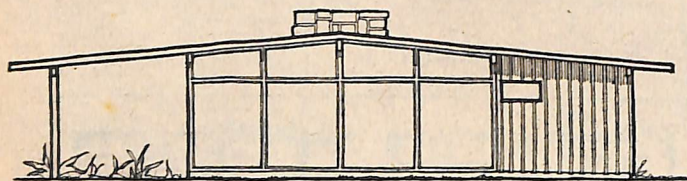
Colour Suggestion

WALLS
ROOF
TRIM
DOOR
EAVES

Deep hunter green
Off white.
White
Flame or natural timber
Nile green.



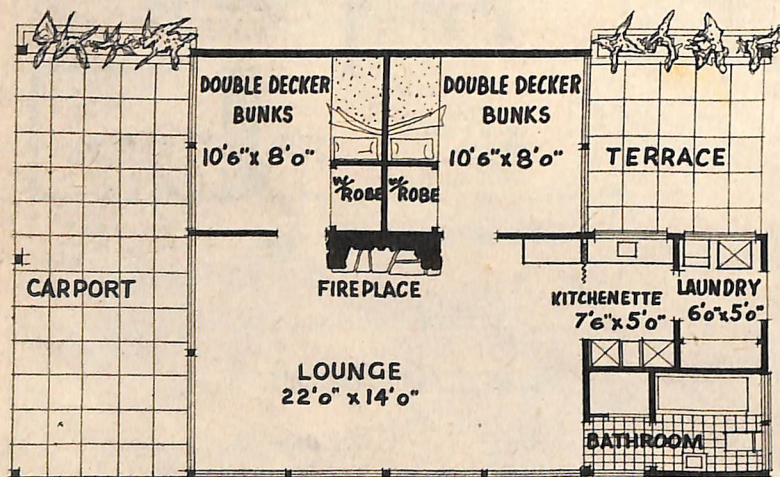
"Post and Beam" Method Makes Building Economical



THE objective in planning this house was a good-looking home of two bedrooms which would be suitable as a permanent or holiday house. It is something of a surprise to find that within its 8 squares there is such a large living room and that each bedroom (or bunk-room) has space enough for a walk-in wardrobe. The saving on hall space gives a bigger-than-average kitchen and a family-sized bathroom.

The kitchenette could be divided from the living room either by heavy draw-drapes or a folding door. The carport serves as an outdoor living area by folding back the large sliding glass sashes in the living room. If wanted, the back wall of the carport could become a storage wall for garden implements.

The design of this house would be simple for the do-it-yourself home builder to tackle.



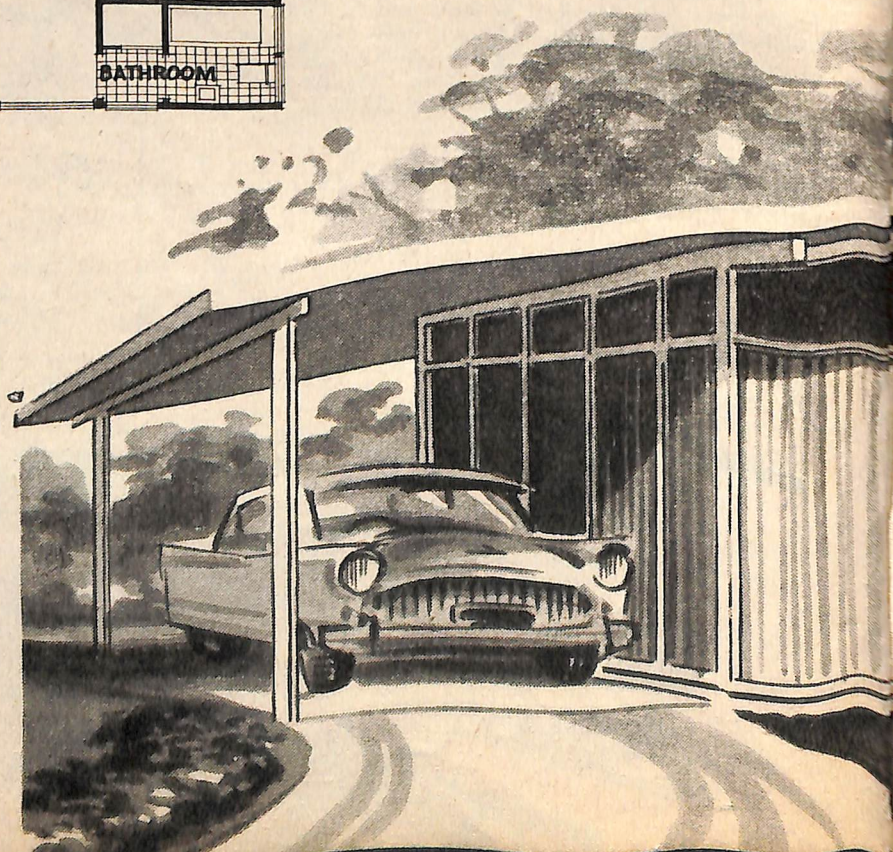
Architect, John P. Ley. B.Arch.
A.R.A.I.A., A.R.I.B.A.
PLAN No. 4

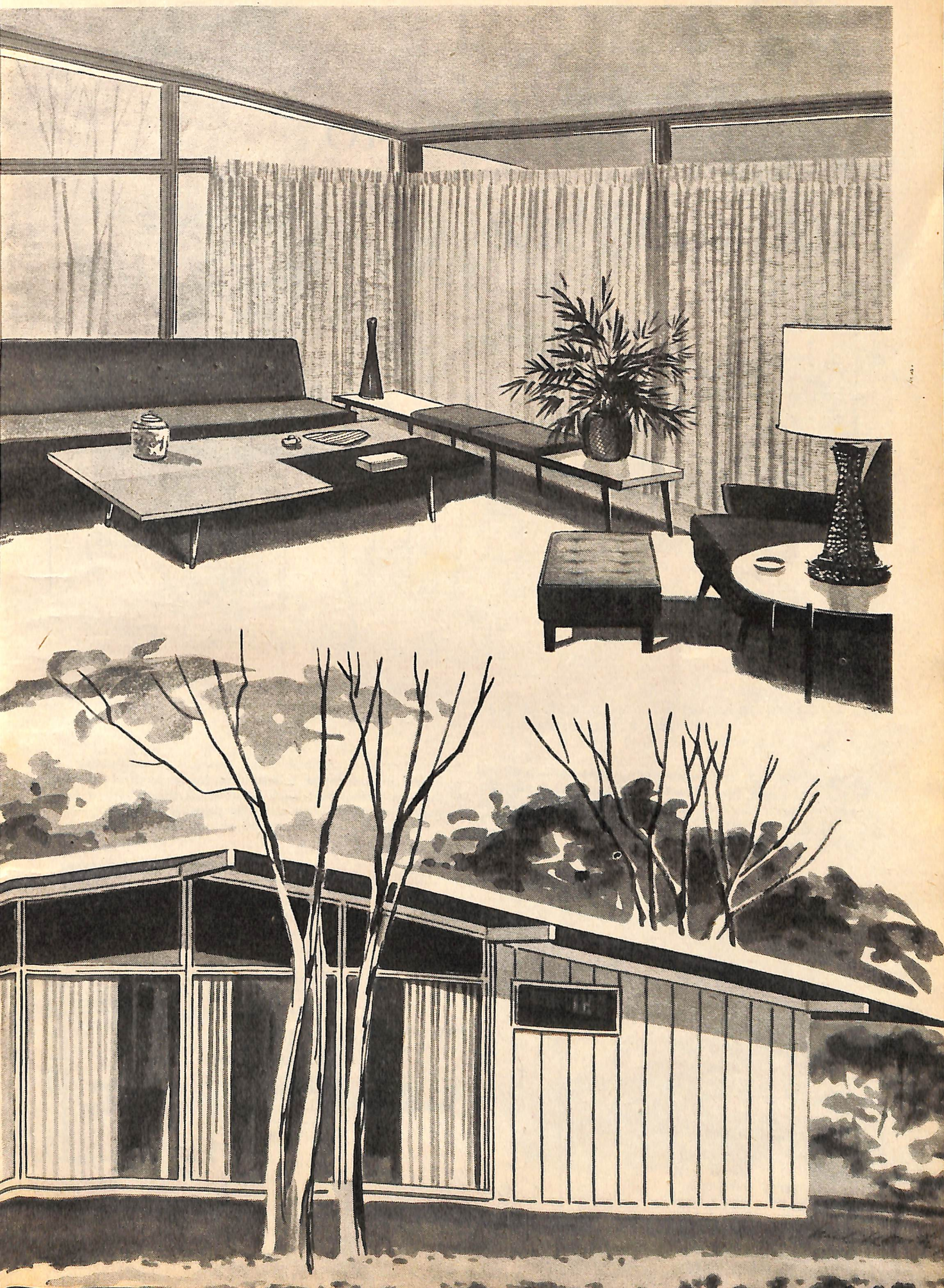
Descriptive Outline

WALLS	Timber frame asbestos cement sheeting finished with 2" x 1" vertical battens.
ROOF AREA	Corr. asb. cement 8 squares

Colour Suggestion

WALLS	Deep lavender—battens white.
ROOF	Blue-grey.
TRIM	Blue-grey.
DOOR	Deep violet.
EAVES	Lilac.



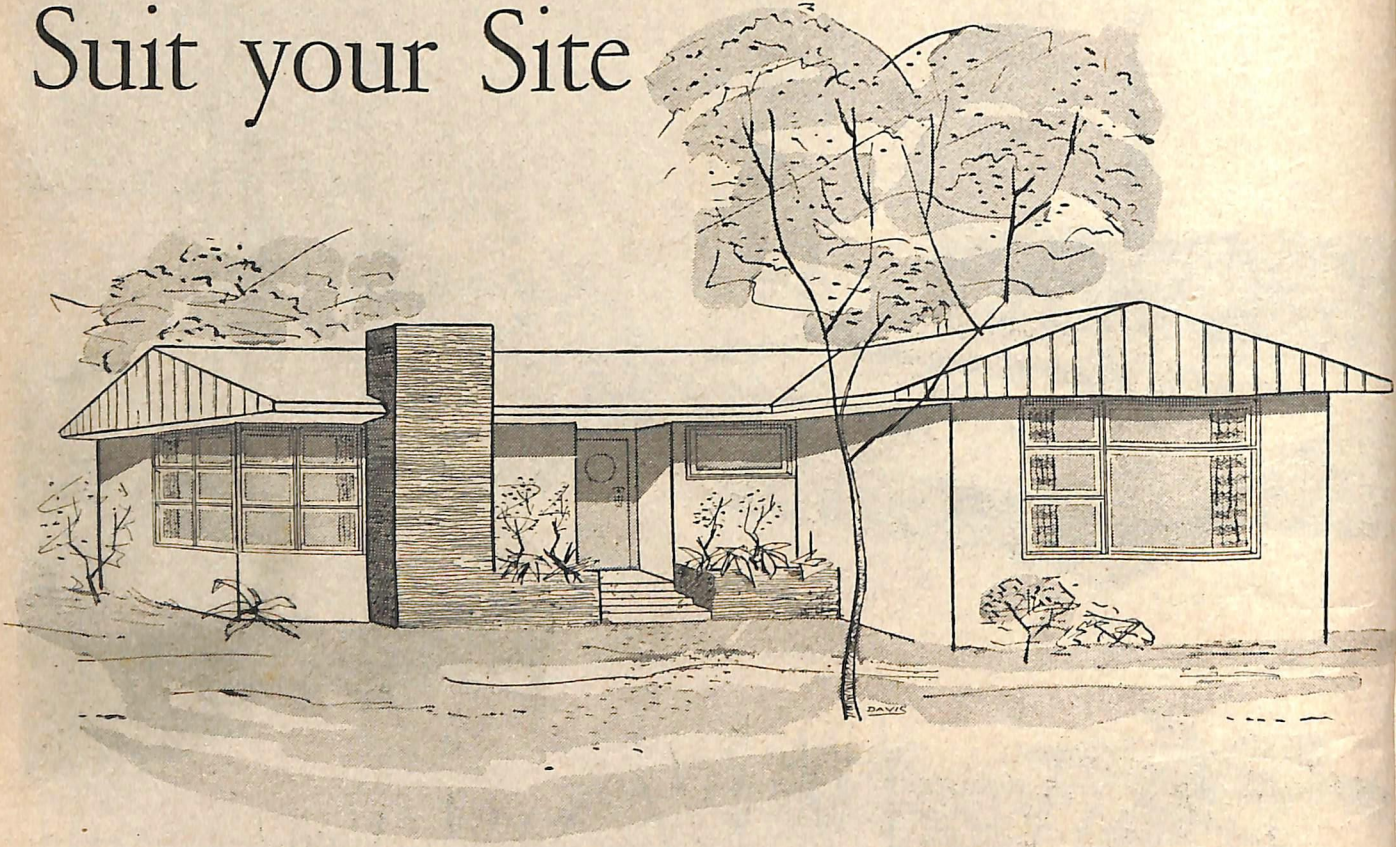


8½

SQUARES

Architect, W. Watson Sharp, F.R.A.I.A.
PLAN No. 5

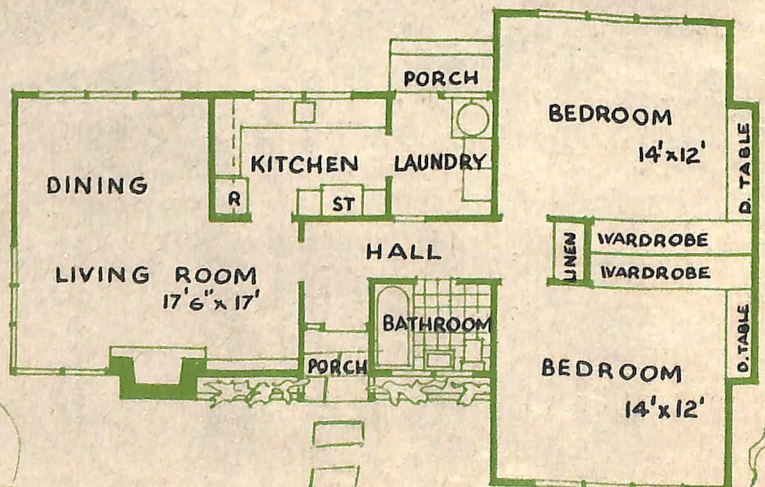
Swing This Plan to Suit your Site



ALTHOUGH timber is suggested as the exterior material for this smart little 2-bedroom, 8½ square home, the plan could very easily be adapted to brick. The design is a very compact one. The exterior treatment is modern. Living and dining rooms are combined, although the

shape makes a definite break between the two areas. It would be simple to enlarge this living room if site and finances permit it. Each bedroom is fitted with a large built-in wardrobe and a roomy dressing table.

The plan could be angled to any direction.



Descriptive Outline

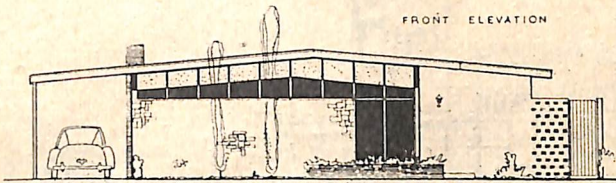
WALLS	Timber.
ROOF	Terracotta or cement tiles.
AREA	8½ squares.

Colour Suggestion

WALLS	Pearl grey.
ROOF	French grey.
GABLE ENDS	Deep red.
TRIM	French grey
DOOR	Ruby red.
EAVES	White.

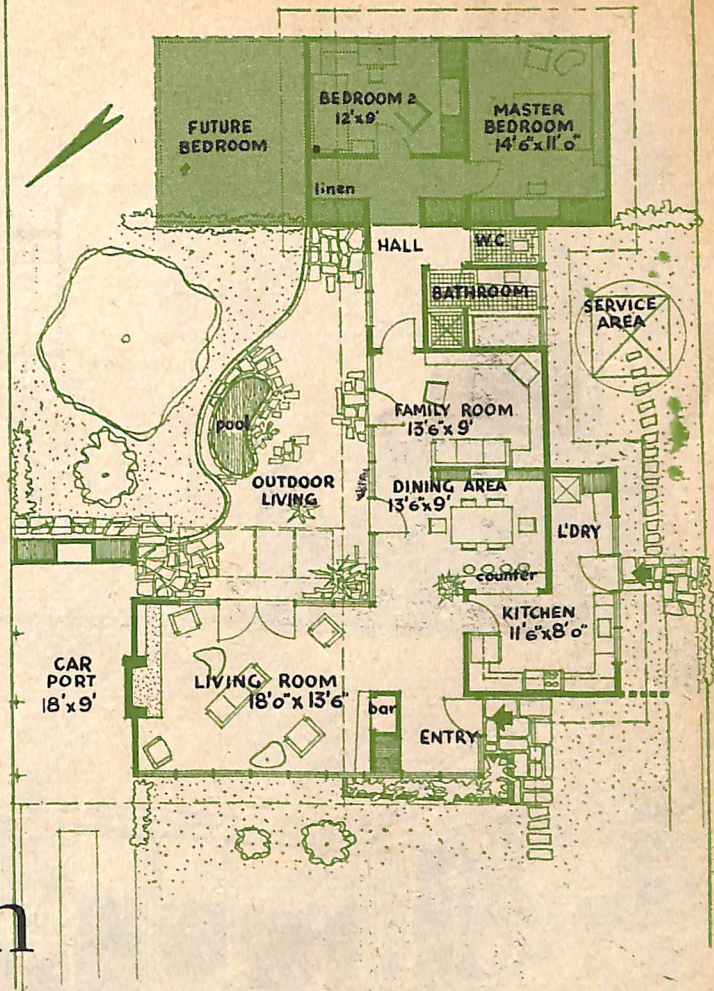
9

SQUARES



FRONT ELEVATION

Right. Ground floor plan of expanding family home. 1st stage can be without bedroom wing (family room becomes bedroom). 3rd stage shows addition of third bedroom (marked with darkest stipple). Above, on the street side living room wall is of stone with highlight windows. Kitchen wall is of brick. But apart from this interesting use of texture, main house construction is of timber.



A 3-Stage Plan

THIS house has been planned by architect John Parkes for an expanding family and it can be built in three stages. Its plan is especially suitable for a lot in a closely settled suburb where the ground is fairly flat.

These conditions resulted in the following features:

The side of the house which faces the street is simple but attractive, and could take up the whole width of the site. The living-dining room and family room (which is the bedroom in Stage 1 of building) open on to a garden

terrace giving the family a good deal of privacy. This can be made complete by the simple addition of a side fence or trellis and short back fence.

There is entry from the outdoor living area to the carport.

The bedrooms, separated from the living area by the family room, overlook the back garden.

The side of the house nearest to neighbours is reserved for the utility rooms and for a small drying area.

(Continued on page 65)

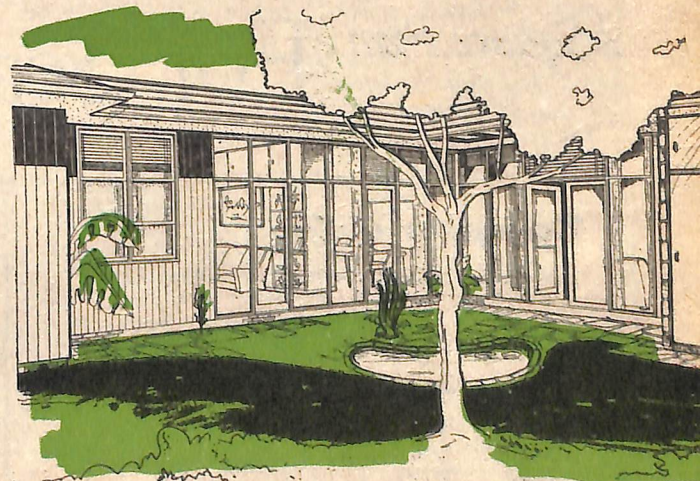
Architect, John Parkes,
A.R.A.I.A., A.R.I.B.A.
PLAN No. 6

Descriptive Outline

WALLS	Timber.
ROOF	Terracotta or cement tiles.
AREA	9-15 squares.

Colour Suggestion

WALLS	Pearl grey.
ROOF	French grey.
GABLE ENDS	Deep red.
TRIM	French grey.
DOOR	Ruby red.
EAVES	White.

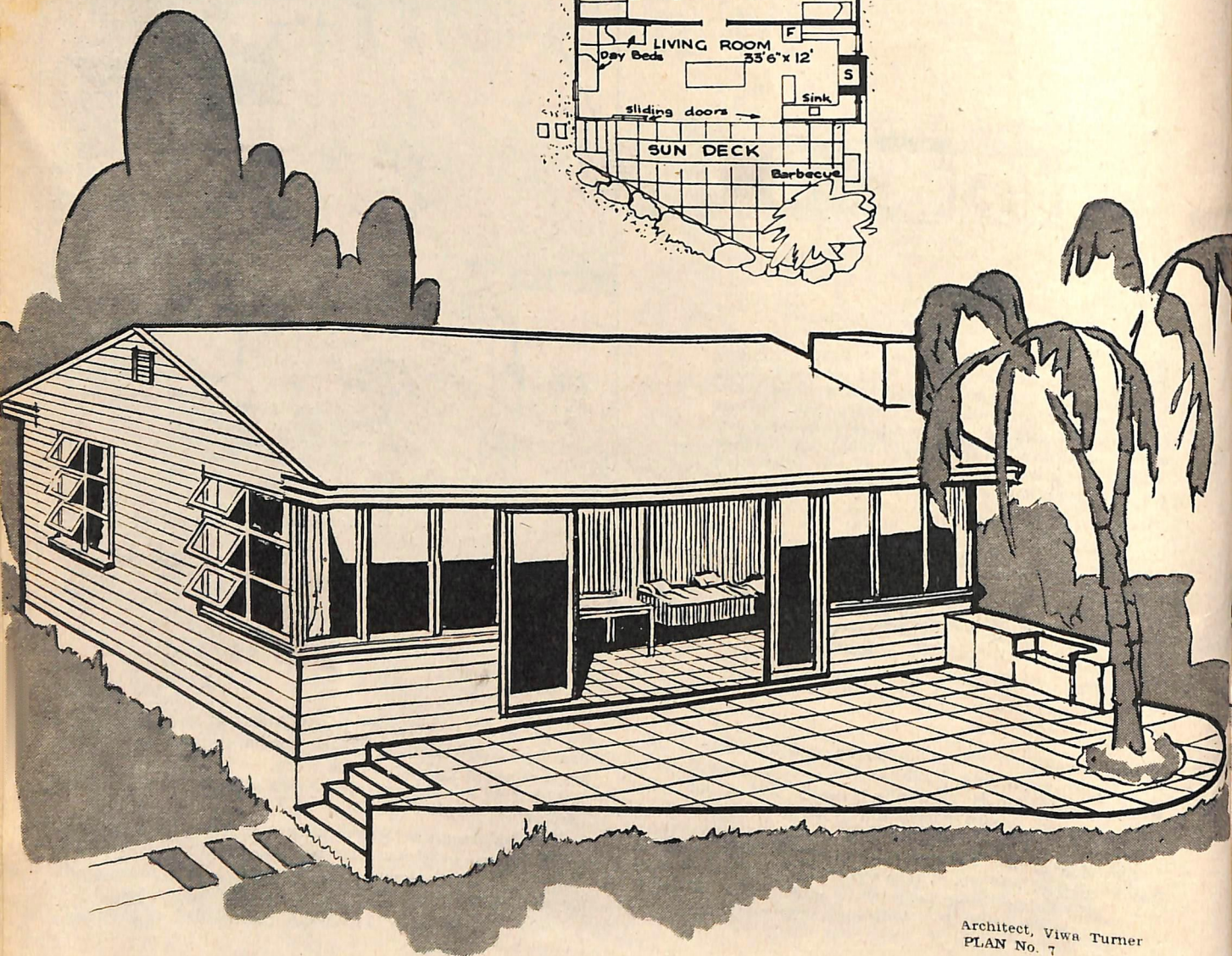
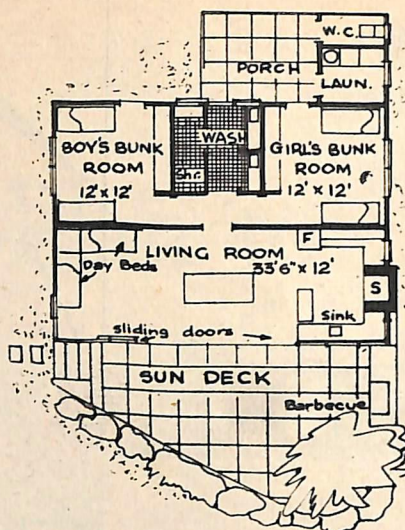


Here's a view of the house from the private garden terrace. Living room, family room and dining room open out on to terrace. On right are doors of exterior storage wall.

PLANS FOR YOUR DREAM HOME 11

9

SQUARES



Architect, Viwa Turner
PLAN No. 7

9-Square Plan For Seaside or Suburb

Descriptive Outline

WALLS	Asbestos cement or timber.
ROOF	Terracotta or cement tile.
AREA	9 squares.

Colour Suggestion

WALLS	Deep red.
ROOF	French grey.
TRIM	White.
DOOR	White.
EAVES	Pearl grey

THIS is a basic plan of 9 squares designed for holiday fun or as a nucleus family home. Ten people can fit comfortably into the house if bunks are double. The living room is 33' 6" long, so there is plenty of room for dancing or games. A slow combustion or a simple fuel stove could be built into the kitchen area.

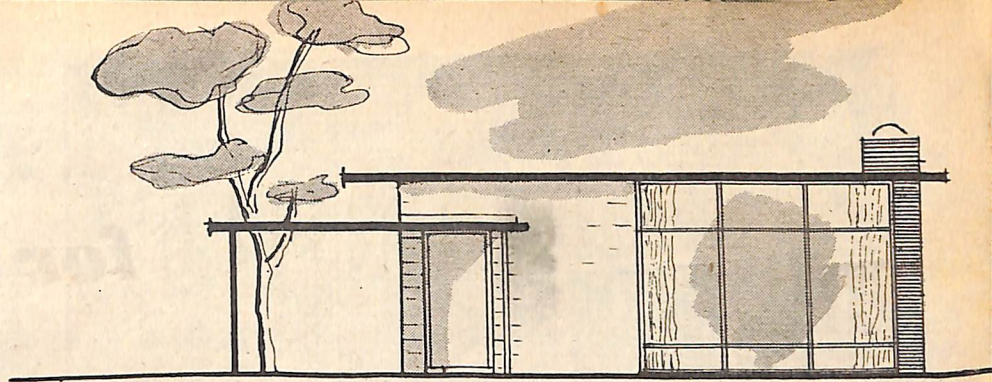
Bunk rooms can each take four persons. Two more can sleep in the living room. Each bunk room has an outside and inside door. Bathroom has also an inside and outside door to keep sandy feet and wet bathing costumes from the main part of the house.

Construction is of the simplest type . . . exterior could be timber or asbestos cement with roofing of either tiles or asbestos cement. This plan will fit across a 45' block. A skillion roof could be substituted for a gable one.

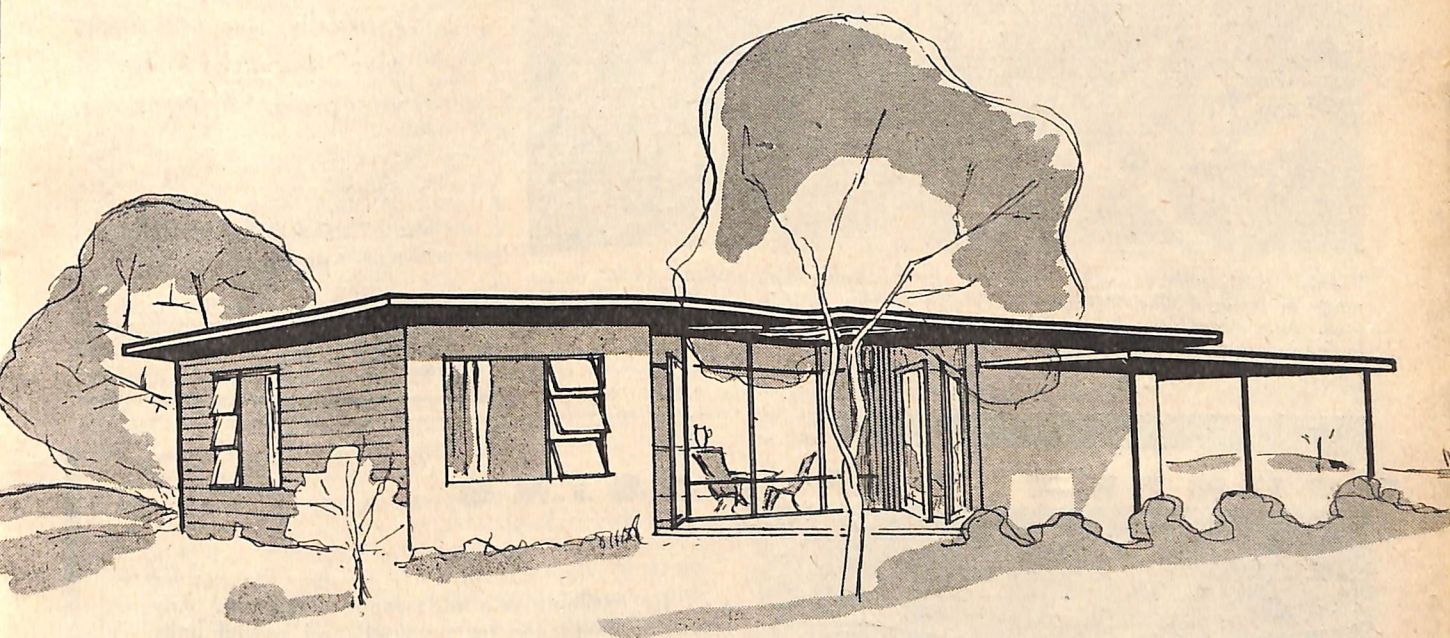
9 $\frac{1}{4}$

SQUARES

Designed by E. M. Buhrich
PLAN No. 8



For a Block with No View



ALTHOUGH only 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ squares, this is not a minimum house. The plan allows for an unusually large amount of living area, indoors and out. It is designed for a suburban block without any special view and the best exposure on one side.

The living quarters consist of living room, family room, covered and open terrace and the car port, which can double as a further outdoor living area. The family room is combined with the kitchen but divided from it by a breakfast counter. It takes over the function of the dining and sunroom in the older style of house. It

caters for informal dining, children's play and homework, sewing and general hobbies. It gets the winter sun all day, but is sheltered from the summer sun. Window strips over the sink in the kitchen give light and cross ventilation for the family room and kitchen.

The large living room has windows to the west, and is to be used most often at night. French doors lead from the living room to the terrace so that this room, like every other, has cross ventilation.

A small hall leads to the bedrooms and bath. The

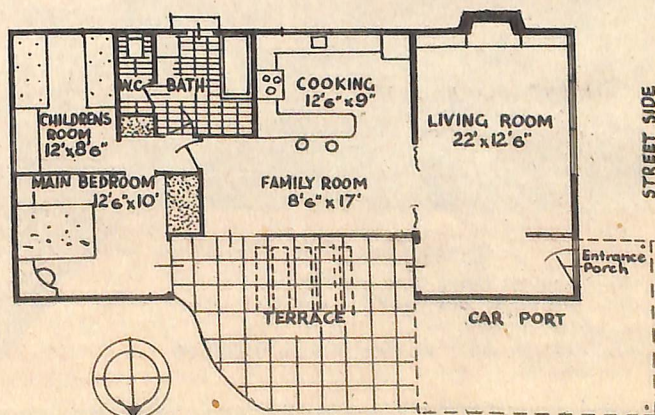
(Continued on page 60)

Descriptive Outline

WALLS Part timber, part asb. cement.
ROOF Mineral surface asb. felt over close boarding.
AREA 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ squares.

Colour Suggestion

WALLS Pale grey timber — French grey for asb. cement sections.
ROOF French grey.
TRIM Charcoal
DOOR Flame
EAVES Pale grey.





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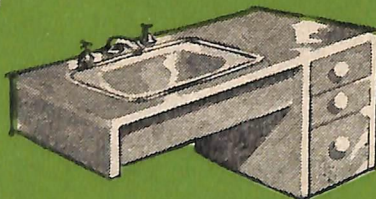
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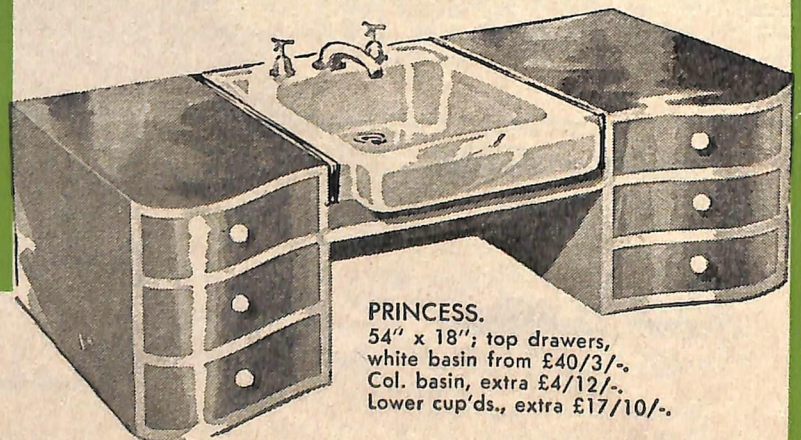
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What you should know about...

FOUNDATIONS

FEW jobs are tackled by laymen as frequently and as confidently as building what is commonly termed the foundations. Actually the foundations are the rock or soil formations on which the building is resting. The lowest part of the walls which transfers the weight of the building to the foundations is called a footing. Although the actual work—apart from setting out—does not require much skill, it is most important that this job should be properly understood because a mistake occurring at this stage is almost impossible to correct later on. The consequences of unsatisfactory foundations and footings are, of course, structural cracks which may range from merely unsightly cracks in the plastering to dangerous weaknesses in the structure.

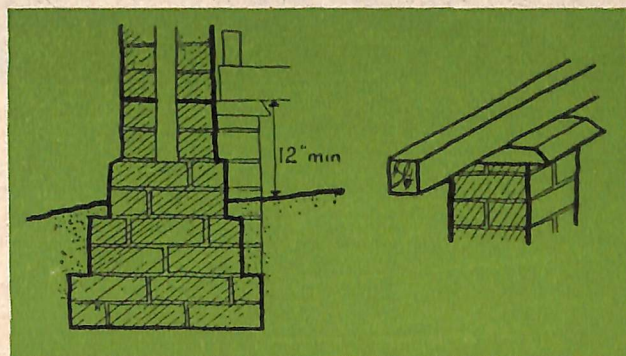
Generally speaking foundations can be one of three types: rock, sand and gravel, clay.

Rock foundations present the least difficulties. The rock surface has to be scabbled (chipped) to a true level surface or, where this is simpler to do, it may in parts be built up with concrete to a level surface. This concrete should be no less than two inches thick at any point. The brickwork may then be started with a course 13½" wide under external walls and 9" wide under partition walls.

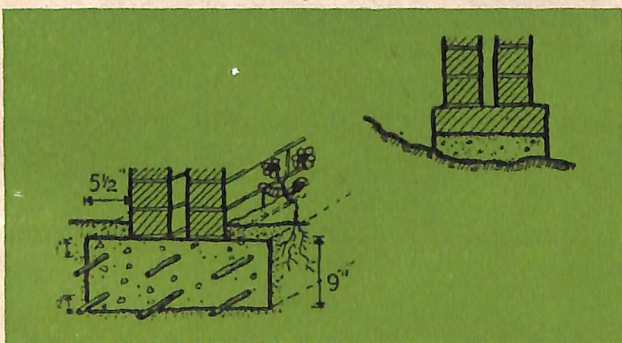
Not everyone is fortunate enough to have rock foundations either at the surface or at a level to which he can dig down. Sand and gravel are hard, gritty materials (the difference between the two is the size of the particle) that have no cohesion, or in other words, do not stick together like clay particles. For this material it is necessary to dig trenches down to a depth of twelve or eighteen inches. In N.S.W. building regulations require the width of footings to be twice the thickness of walls above, that is 22" for 11" cavity walls and 9" for 4½" walls and the height to be 9". For practical reasons footings under 4½" walls are frequently wider than this.



steel rods which must be placed in two layers, one 2" down from the top and one 2" up from the bottom of the footing. This 2" concrete cover is designed to protect the steel from rusting, hence the same distance must be kept at the sides also. Where the footing is stepped (which it must be unless the ground is level) the steel rods should be bent to a slope of one in six or lapped 2 to 3 feet. The steel rods are kept in position by so-called ligatures, ¼" diameter rods which are bent to something like a U-shape and spaced approximately two feet. Black wire is used to tie the rods to the ligatures.



Above right. Brick piers must be topped with ant caps. Left. Special footing for difficult foundation.



Above left. Concrete reinforced with steel rods. Above right. Brickwork below ground level built into cement.

Commonly these footings are built in reinforced concrete. The concrete is mixed to the proportion of one part of Portland cement to two parts of sand to four parts of blue metal or other suitable aggregate. The concrete must be reinforced with four or six ¾" diameter

These footings are designed to carry the weight of the walls above. If, instead of a wall, a large door or window occurs it is quite conceivable that the footing bends upwards. Cracks will then show next to the opening. To avoid this danger ½" diameter rods are placed on top of the footing under all large openings. These rods are additional to the ones mentioned before and are also placed two inches away from the edge of the concrete.

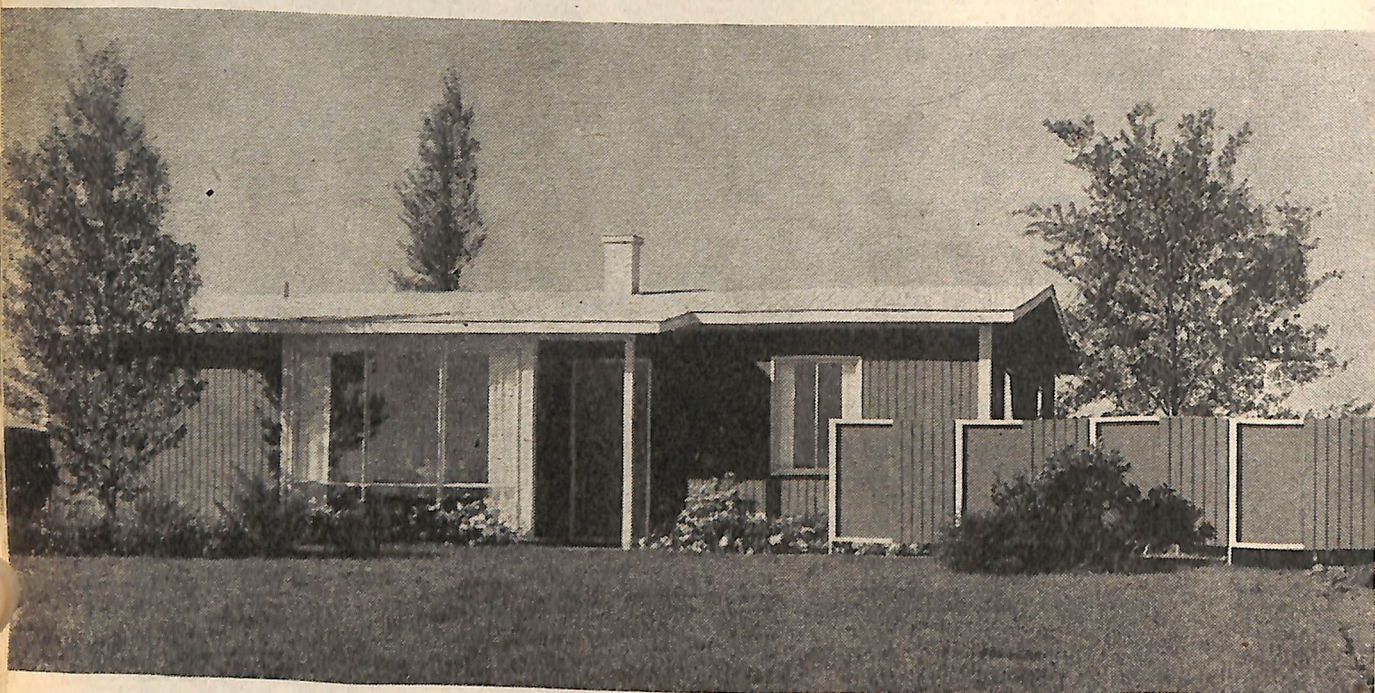
Brick or stones may be used for footings instead of concrete. Brickwork should be started with two courses 23" wide and stepped up with two 18" and two 13½" courses to the 11" wall. All brickwork below ground level should be built in cement mortar, that is mortar mixed of one part of cement to three parts of sand with one tenth part of lime added because it makes the mortar more workable.

(Continued on page 55)

9½ SQUARES

A Gem of a House in Vertical Timber

COVER HOUSE
PLAN No. 9



YOU get a lot of living in this 9½-square timber home. It has a convenient and adaptable layout for a young family. It is planned for easy maintenance. The den-guest room could become a third bedroom or a separate alcove for TV showing. The living room lends itself to good decoration with central fireplace and dining.

The house is framed in timber with a slightly pitched

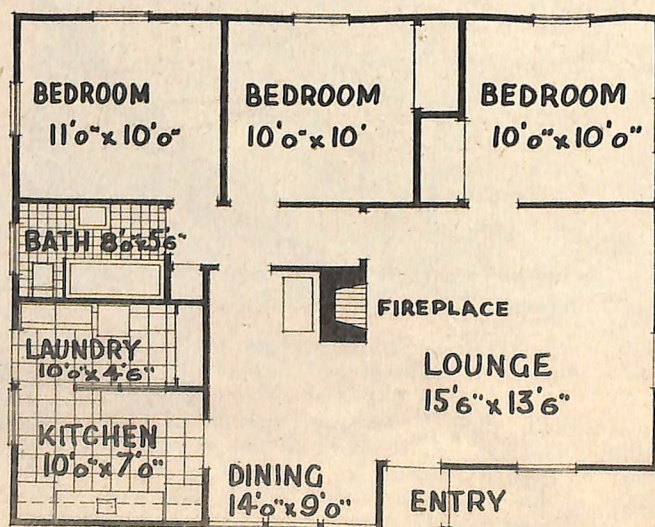
roof covered in asbestos cement. The screen-fence is not essential, but if the house is built in a closely settled suburb it would give privacy to outdoor living at the side of the house. Note how plumbing is grouped for economical installation. The laundry could incorporate a sewing corner as well.

Descriptive Outline

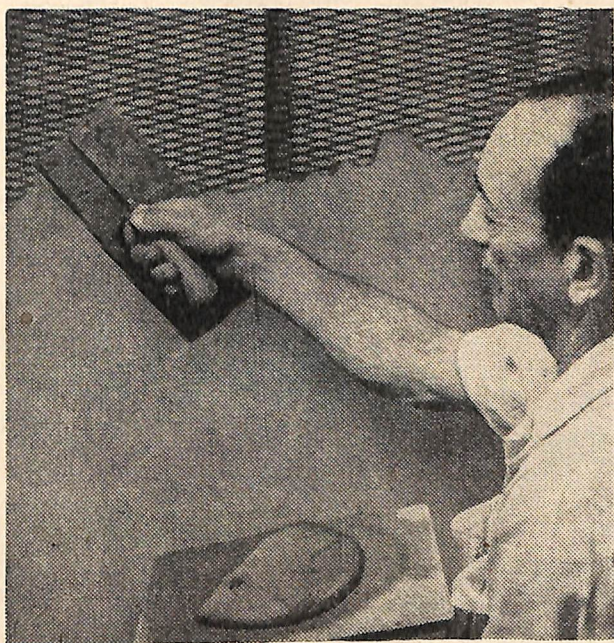
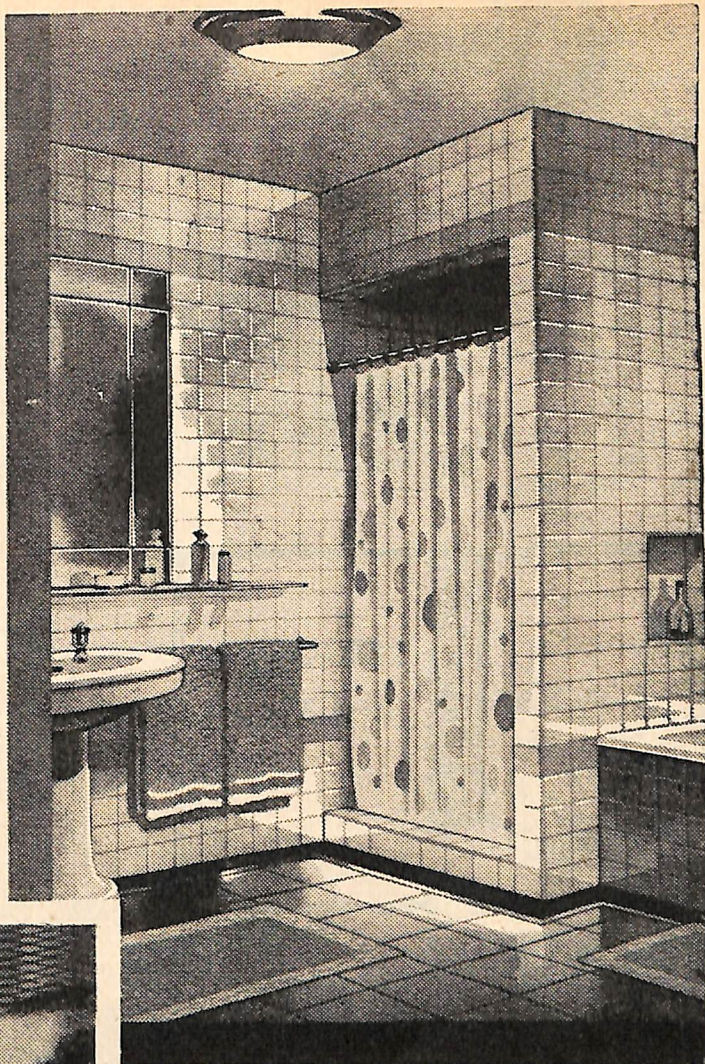
WALLS 6" x 1" timber
ROOF Corr. asb. cement
AREA 9½-squares.

Colour Suggestion

WALLS Ink blue.
ROOF French grey
TRIM White
DOOR Bright Pink
EAVES Pale Grey.



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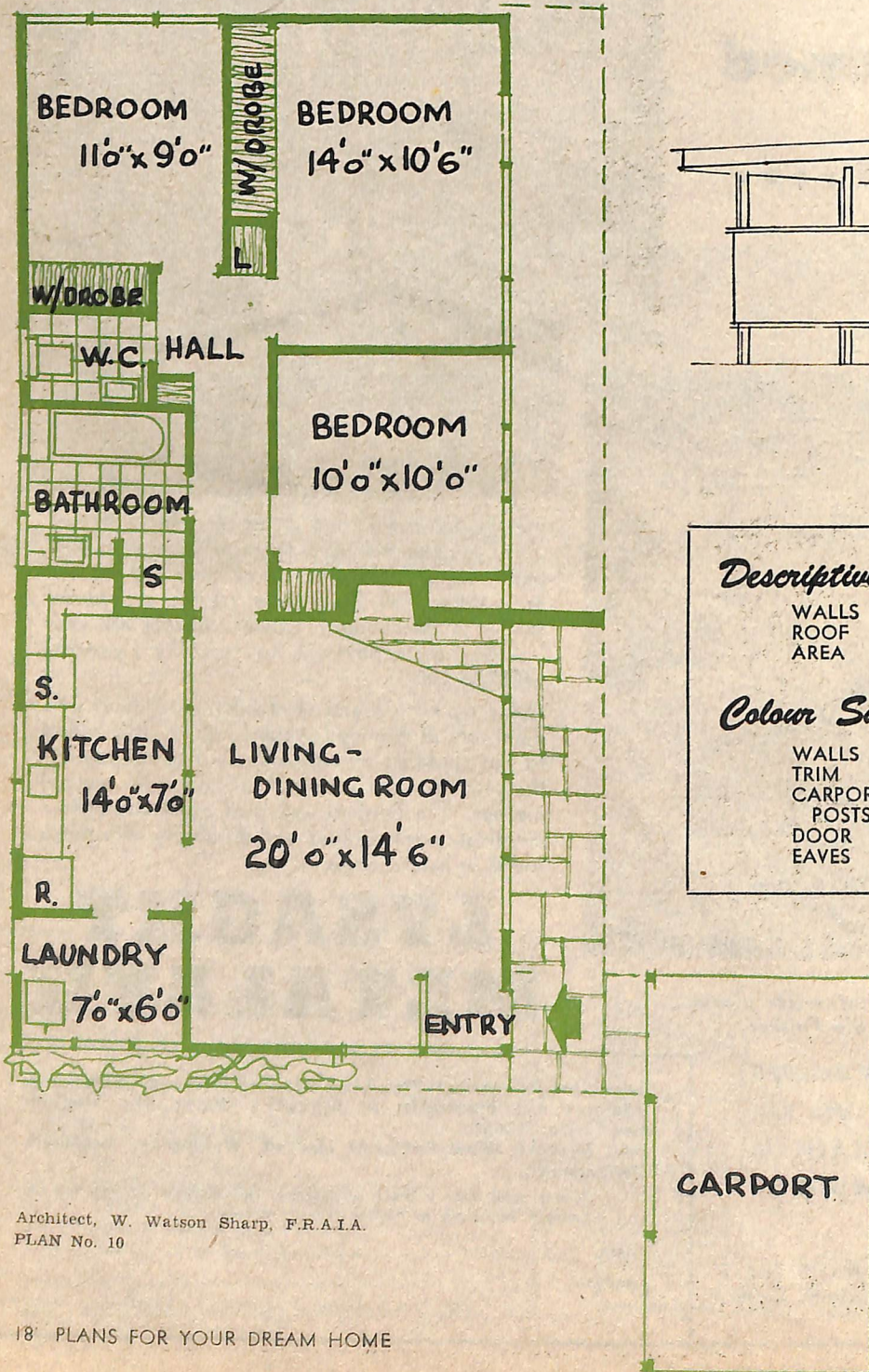
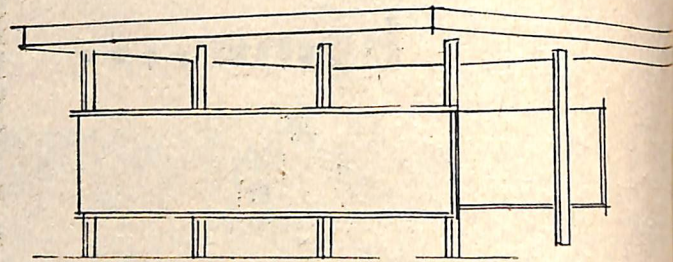
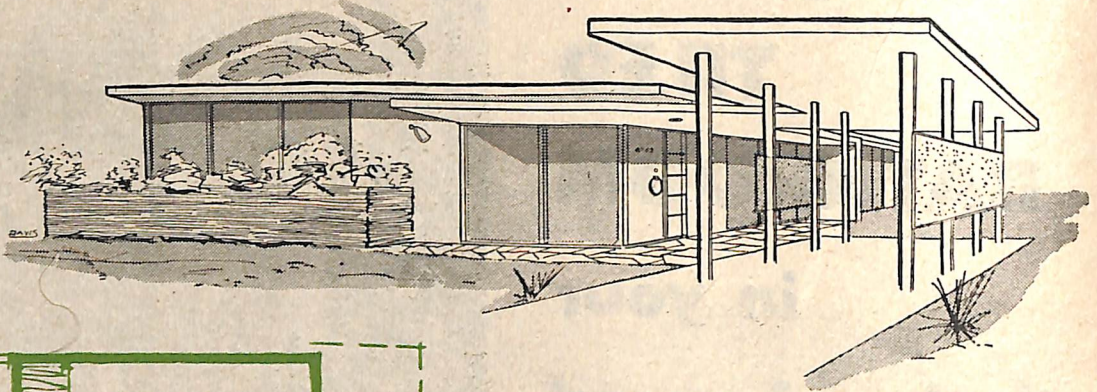
Please send me, without obligation, full details on the use of Lysaght Metalath in timber framed homes.

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ADDRESS

10 SQUARES

Realistic Plan



Descriptive Outline

WALLS Asbestos cement.
ROOF Built up roofing or aluminium.
AREA 10-squares.

Colour Suggestion

WALLS Pale grey.
TRIM Black.
CARPORT
POSTS Deep pink.
DOOR Black.
EAVES Pale pink.

Architect, W. Watson Sharp, F.R.A.I.A.
PLAN No. 10

is Budget Beater

HERE'S a three-bedroom house in an area of only 1070 square feet (excluding the carport) . . . a wonderful little family house which could be built either in timber or asbestos cement. The site for this design could be either flat or slightly sloping. A 45' block would be adequate for it.

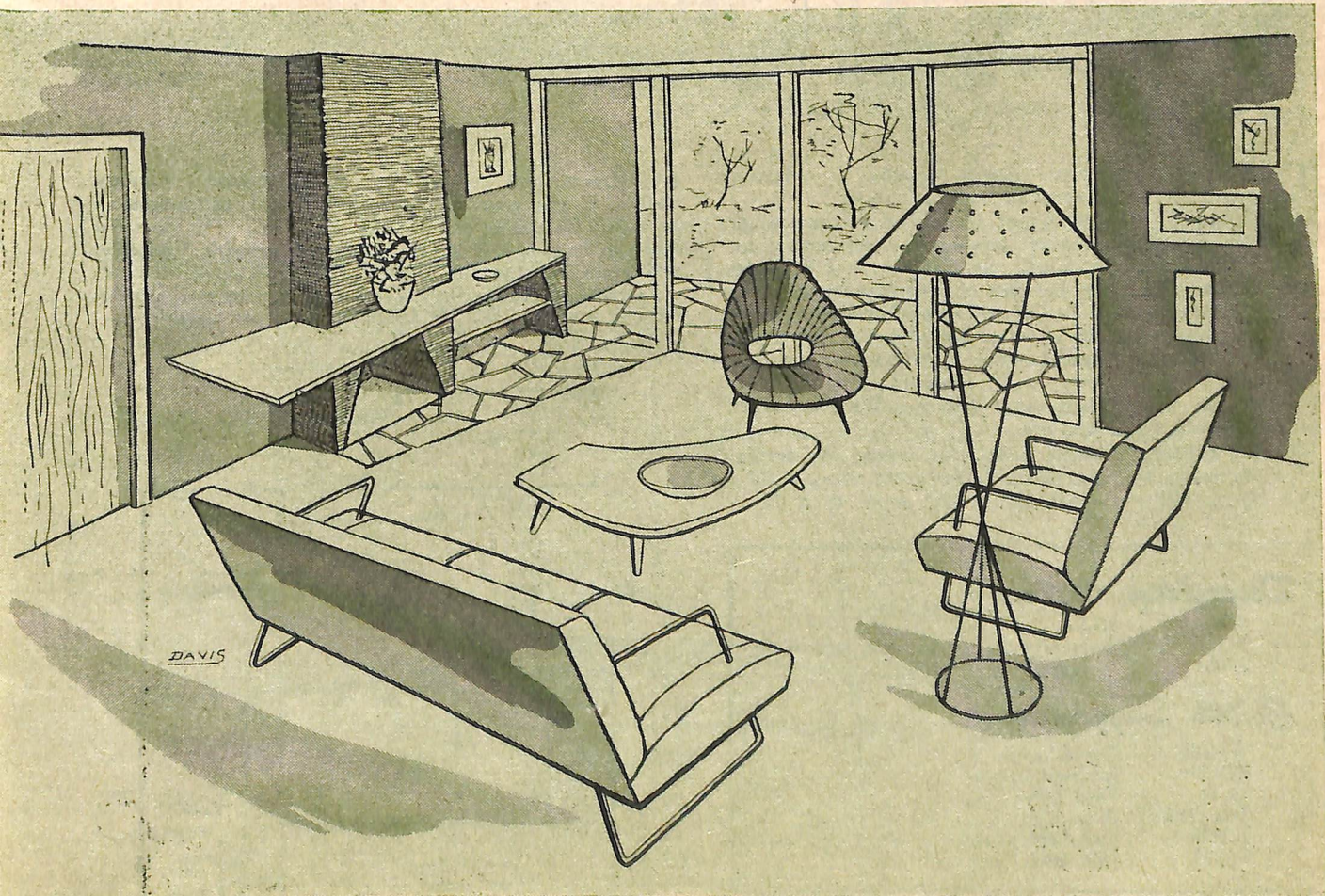
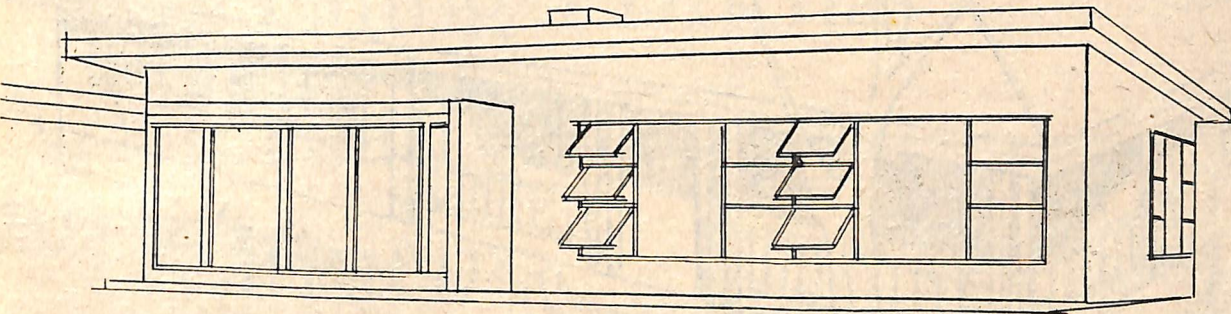
The carport is connected to the house by a pergola which also provides a sheltered porch at the entrance door.

Living-dining room is open planned with sliding or French doors leading to a flagged terrace. The hearth is at an

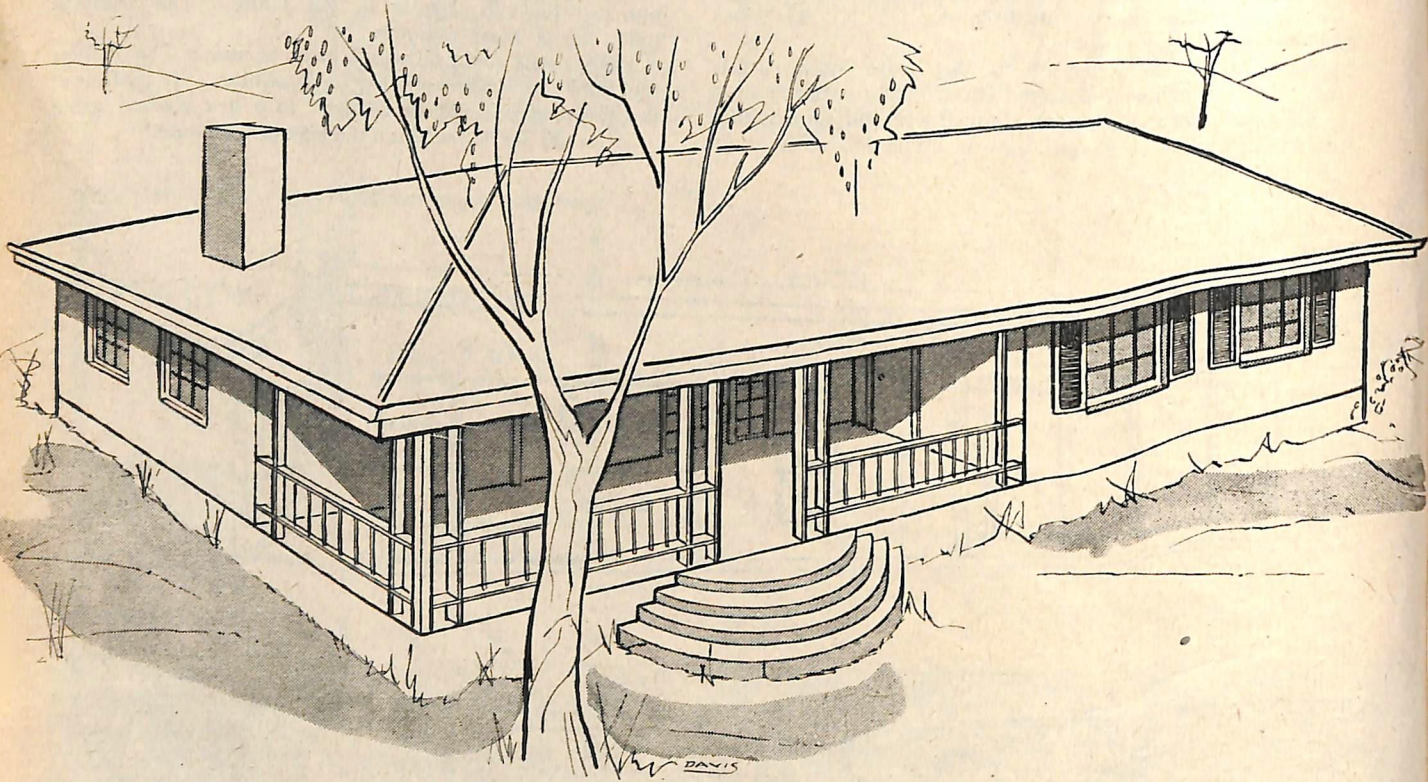
angle. There is a fuel box next to the fireplace. The entry itself is given privacy from the rest of the living room by a floor-to-ceiling divider.

Each bedroom has its own built-in wardrobe. There are two linen cupboards in the house. The separate toilet has a hand-basin.

Foundations could be either brick or stone. The skillion roof could be built-up roofing or aluminium. If preferred, the roof design could be changed to a low pitched gable . . . it would not detract from the look of the house.



A Home with a Verandah



TWO grand features now almost forgotten in suburban homes . . . a verandah and a pantry . . . are incorporated in this 10-square timber home. It would make a wonderful country house or farm homestead. With a homestead in mind, our architect has proposed that bedroom 2 becomes the office of the future (so necessary for the business side of farm life). The perfect aspect for the verandah (an extra 3.8 squares) would be to the north. Nor does the verandah darken the rooms opening on to it. They all have windows in the outside walls as well. Windows on the northern and western walls are further protected by louvred shutters.

In the country, with no little shop around the corner, it is necessary to have extra bulk-storage space. This plan has a well-ventilated pantry and room in it for a

deep freeze unit as well as a refrigerator. Another feature is the covered way which could incorporate a cupboard for storing wet-weather coats, etc. The sheltered courtyard makes a delightful place for growing vegetables and herbs close to the kitchen.

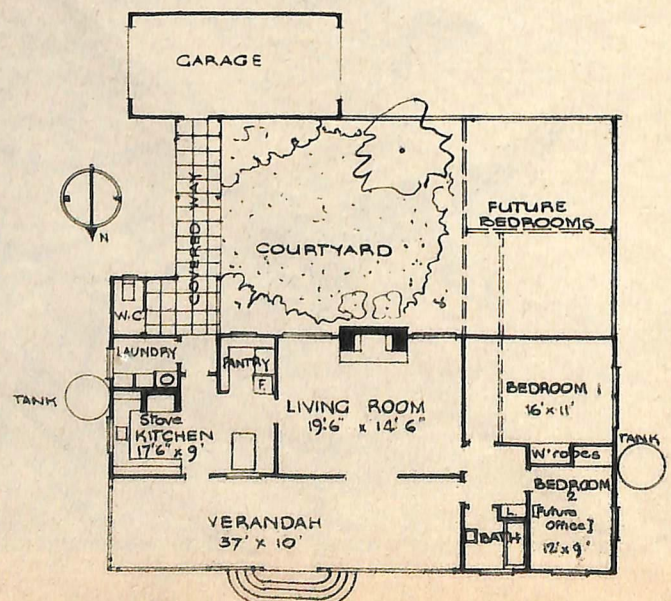
Exterior is timber with a tiled or corrugated asbestos cement roof. Eaves are much wider than usual.

Descriptive Outline

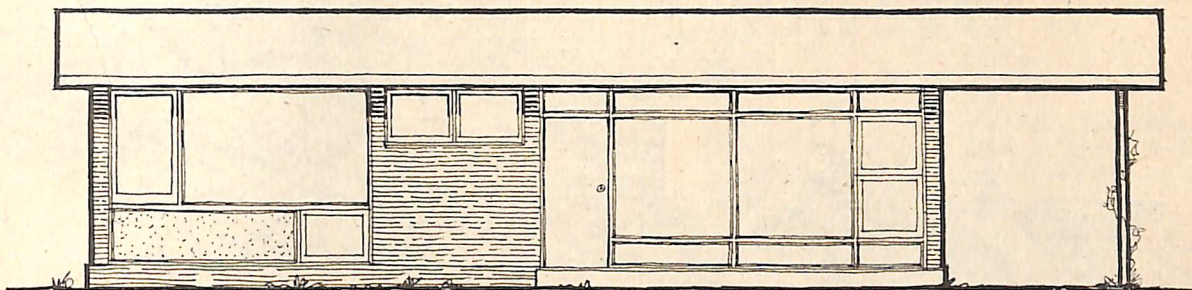
WALLS	Timber.
ROOF	Terracotta tile or corr. asb. cement.
AREA	10-squares.

Colour Suggestion

WALLS	French grey.
ROOF	Terracotta.
TRIM	Pearl grey.
SHUTTERS	Deep pink.
DOOR	Strawberry pink.
EAVES	Pale grey.

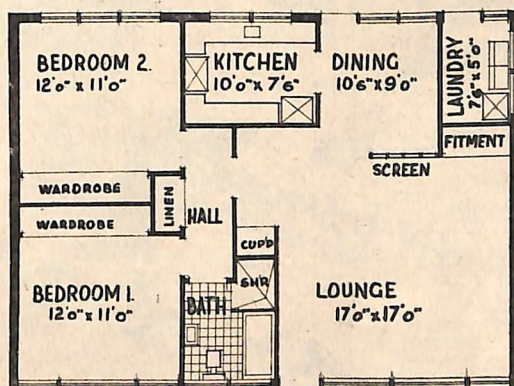


10½ SQUARES



Appealing Plan has Alternative Treatment

Architect, John P. Ley, B.Arch.
A.R.A.I.A., A.R.I.B.A.
PLAN No. 12



Descriptive Outline

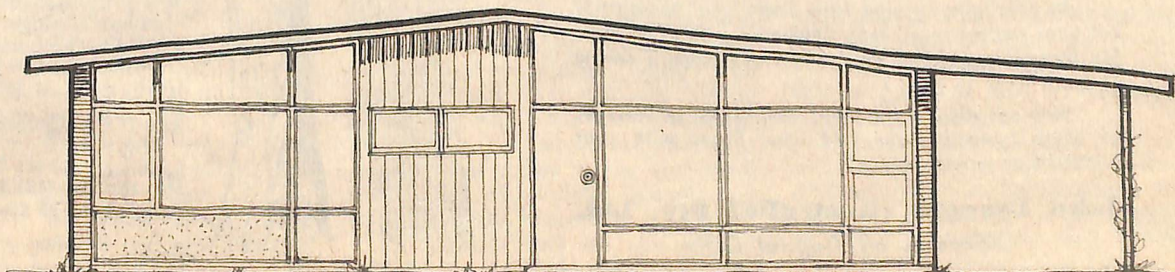
WALLS	Natural cypress boarding.
ROOF	Corr. asbestos cement.
PANELS	Asb. cement (striated or plain)
AREA	10½-squares.

Colour Suggestion

WALLS	Natural timber.
ROOF	Left natural.
TRIM	White.
PANELS	Royal blue or jade green.
DOOR	Deep red.
EAVES	White.

THIS small brick house of 10½ squares presents a solid yet smoothly designed facade to the street. The floor plan is a good one for such a minimum home. Bedrooms are a comfortable size, but the biggest attractions are the very large living room, the separate dining room, and the "U"-shaped kitchen. An attractive screen or a floor-to-ceiling cupboard with buffet combined could divide dining and living room.

Our architect has given an alternative elevation for those homemakers who prefer a very modern exterior. This roof line, combined with a panel of vertical stained boarding, makes it an entirely different house.



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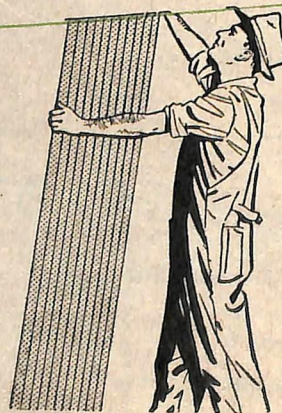
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8 x 3" Corrugations — 22, 24 and 26 gauges

10 x 3" Corrugations — 22 and 24 gauges

5 x 5" Corrugations — 14, 16, 18 and 20 gauges

Lengths of 5' to 10' (1 foot increments)

25 x 1" Corrugations — 26 gauge

Lengths of 6' and 8'
Flat sheets — 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26 gauges

G106B

What you should know about...

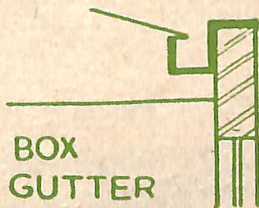
ROOFING

NO building is so dependent on a single factor for its appearance as on the type of roof used. Indeed we almost identify architectural styles by roof shapes such as the steep gabled roof being Tudor or the flat roof, modern. This, like most generalisations, is inaccurate. But nevertheless it is the roof shape that gives a house its characteristic appearance.

Originally these shapes evolved from construction methods and available materials, but in time the procedure has become reversed; the roof shape is chosen for other reasons, mostly aesthetic, and materials and construction methods are found to fit this preconception.

However, the roof has other and more important functions to fulfil: it is the main surface exposed to the weather and shelters the house from heat and cold, from snow and rain. Waterproofing is, then, one of the main considerations when designing a roof and all its details and some measure of insulation is another one.

Roof shapes like many other features have been simplified in contemporary buildings. No longer is a house considered undignified unless it has innumerable gables, hips, valleys and dormers at various levels. This desire for plain geometric shapes may have led the early contemporary designers to use the flat roof so extensively and without considering other aspects.



Moreover, the flat roof is by no means flat, but is just any roof of low pitch hidden behind parapet walls. This type of construction presents particular problems in waterproofing, which have done much to discredit it.

But before considering this type of roof any further, let us see what other shapes there are.

All over the world and over a period of centuries the gable roof can be found as a simple solution to covering the small house. The ridge runs parallel to two (usually the long) walls and two inclined

surfaces produce the triangular gable shape where they intersect the end walls.

The name, gable roof, refers to the shape, not as some people think to the pitch, and a gable roof can be as low-pitched as its covering material will permit.

In the hipped roof, the end surfaces are not vertical as the gables but inclined at the same pitch as the two main areas and the eaves line continues around the whole house. In special cases all roof surfaces come to a point over the centre of a square house, but more commonly a longer or shorter ridge runs parallel to the long walls. The hip roof is of advantage where water collection is a problem because all the roof water can be collected at one point.

Where the plan shape is anything but a plain rectangle a combination of hips and valleys and/or gables is needed and this is what produces the effect of heaviness or fussiness that we often find in small suburban houses. One way of overcoming it is to vary the roof overhang so that



a simpler roof shape may cover a more complicated plan shape. Another is to simplify the plan itself.

The skillion or single-pitch roof has an undeservedly bad reputation. Some call it a lean-to and associate it with cow sheds and fowl houses. It can be a very pleasing and particularly economic shape for a small house that presents few problems of construction and waterproofing. Its application makes it possible to get extra height into big living rooms and use lower ceiling heights, say, for a small bathroom, an advantage, however, that cannot always be realised where a minimum ceiling height of nine feet is prescribed. The skillion roof allows for additional ventilation of rooms or the roof space but shading of windows through roof overhangs may become a problem.

The butterfly roof has now become well known in Australia. The two

roof surfaces are inclined inwards so that the lowest line, the gutter, runs across the centre of the house. Although we might not advocate its adoption indiscriminately, it is very useful where additional light or ventilation is needed in the centre of a house. Since all rainwater runs towards the centre, care must be taken in waterproofing the butterfly roof.

These are the main roof shapes that we find on small houses today. Others, like the mansard roof, are no longer much used.

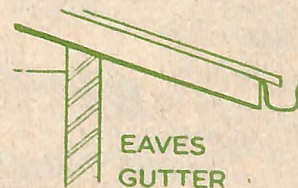
Roof construction may be in either timber, steel or concrete and a variety of covering materials are available.

Traditional timber construction employs a number of straight timbers, such as rafters, purlins, struts, hips, hangers, etc., which are housed into each other and nailed together. Most houses in Australia are roofed in this manner and building regulations prescribe minimum sizes for these timbers. This construction has been developed over many years and is certainly strong enough if not particularly economic.



In a number of prefabricated houses, engineering principles are applied to roof construction and a timber roof truss is used that is designed properly for the stresses that occur. This construction is far more economical both in the use of timber and labour but cannot, at present, be employed by the individual home owner.

Steel construction is rarely applied in house building in Australia though light steel trusses are sometimes used and could be used more often.



Reinforced concrete is commonly used for flat roof construction where the roof is intended as a deck, although it must not be forgotten that a flat roof can be constructed economically in timber.

A concrete slab is usually about four or five inches thick and reinforced with steel rods. It must be calculated by an engineer. A number of layers have to be added to make the roof complete.

(Continued on page 58)

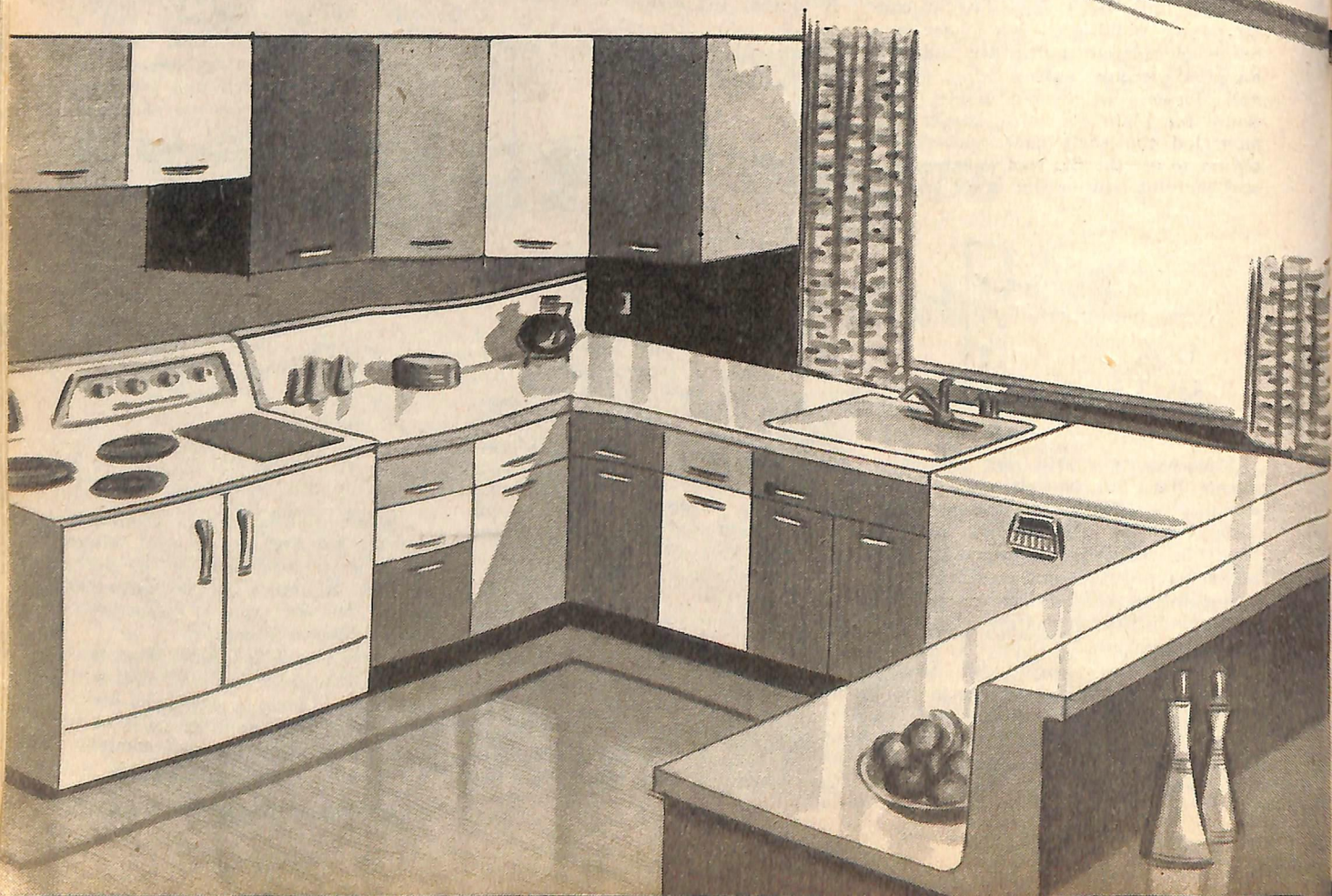
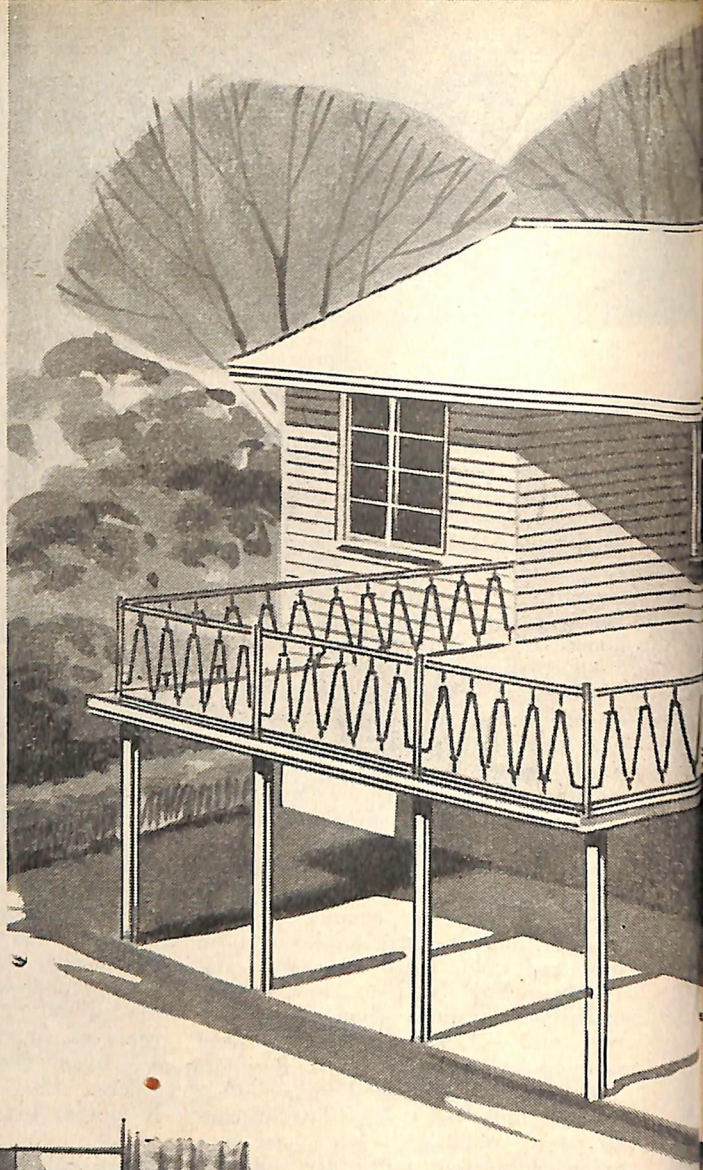
10 SQUARES

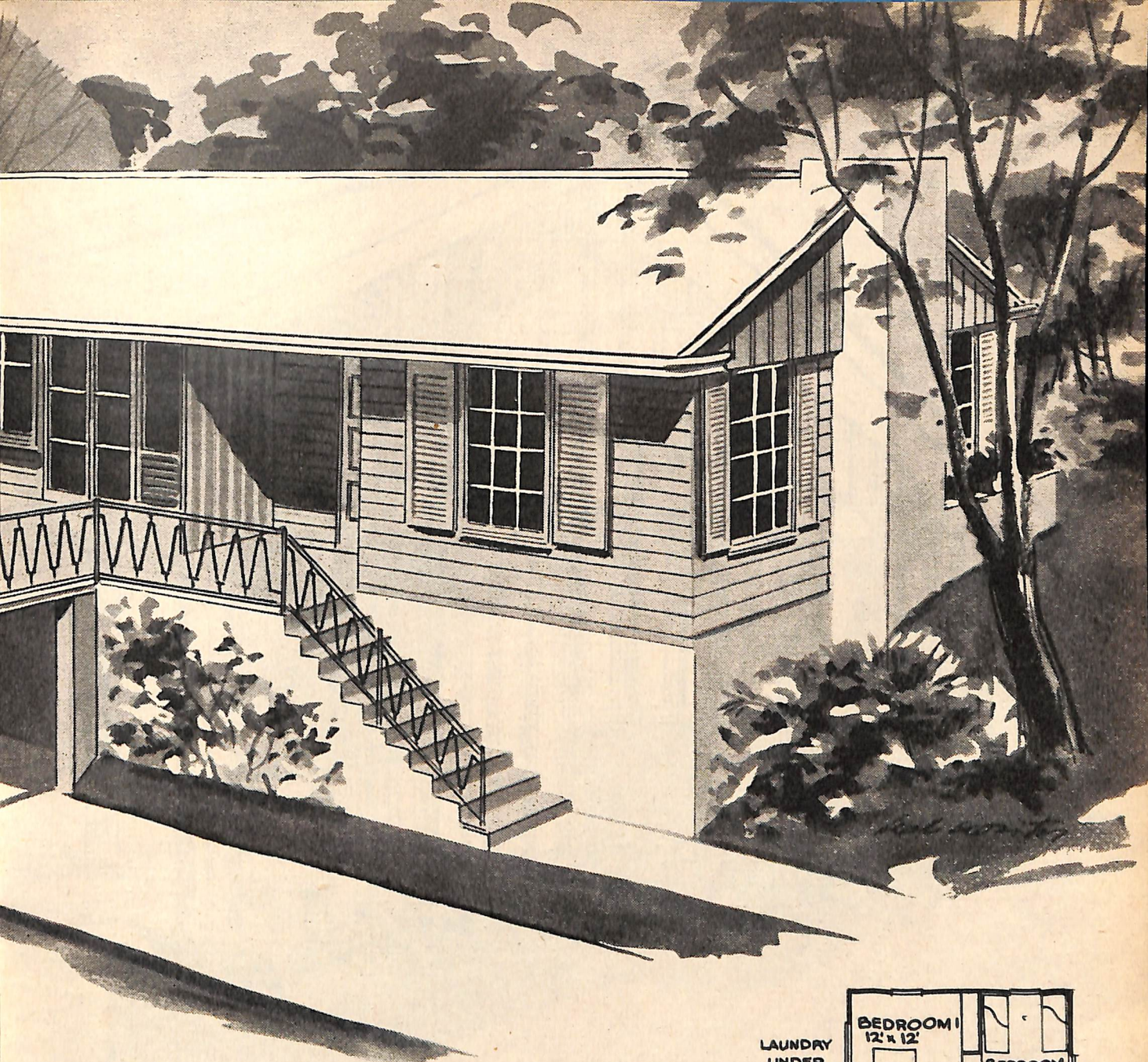
Outstanding Plan for Family Living

A 50' block of land would be wide enough to build this handsome 10-square house . . . and it could be a block which slopes fairly sharply. The slope is used for a carport under the sundeck with a laundry built in at lower ground level.

A surprising amount of living space is incorporated in the floor plan. And yet there is no stinting on comfort. Living room is big, kitchen is more than adequate, and bedrooms, although small, still have plenty of built-in cupboards.

The house is timber framed with a tiled roof. A louvered screen provides privacy between sundeck and front door.





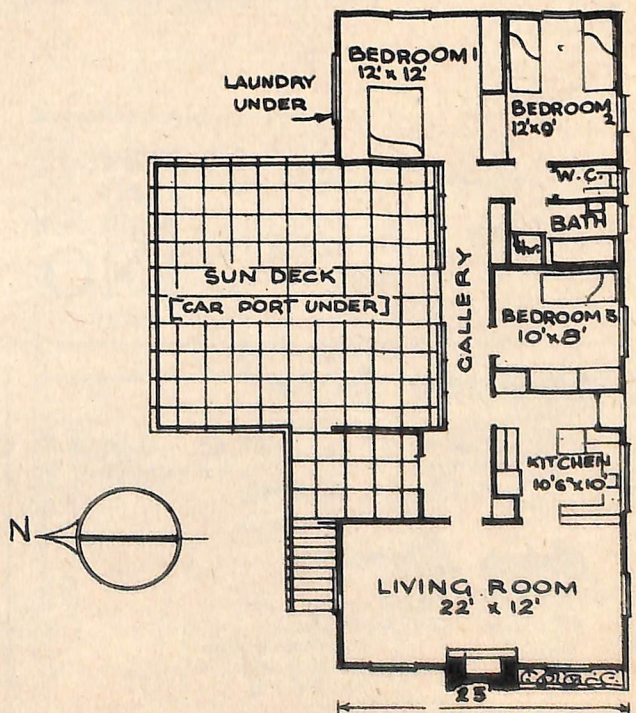
Descriptive Outline

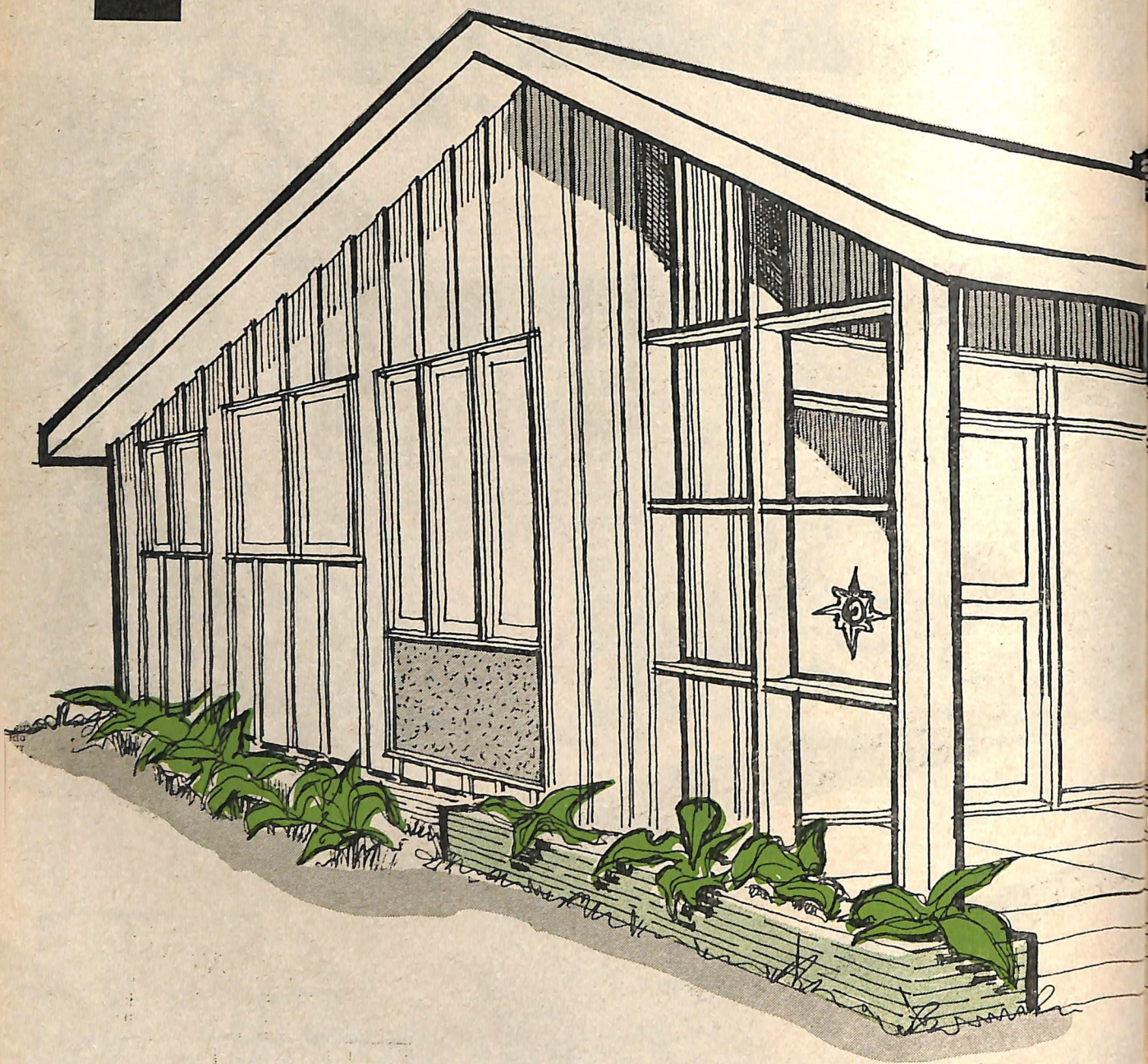
WALLS	Timber.
ROOF	Terracotta or cement tiles.
AREA	10-squares.

Colour Suggestion

WALLS	White.
ROOF	Terracotta.
GABLE ENDS	Royal blue.
TRIM	Royal blue.
DOOR	Black.
EAVES	Mid-blue.

Architect, Viwa Turner
PLAN No. 13





No Waste Space in 10-Square

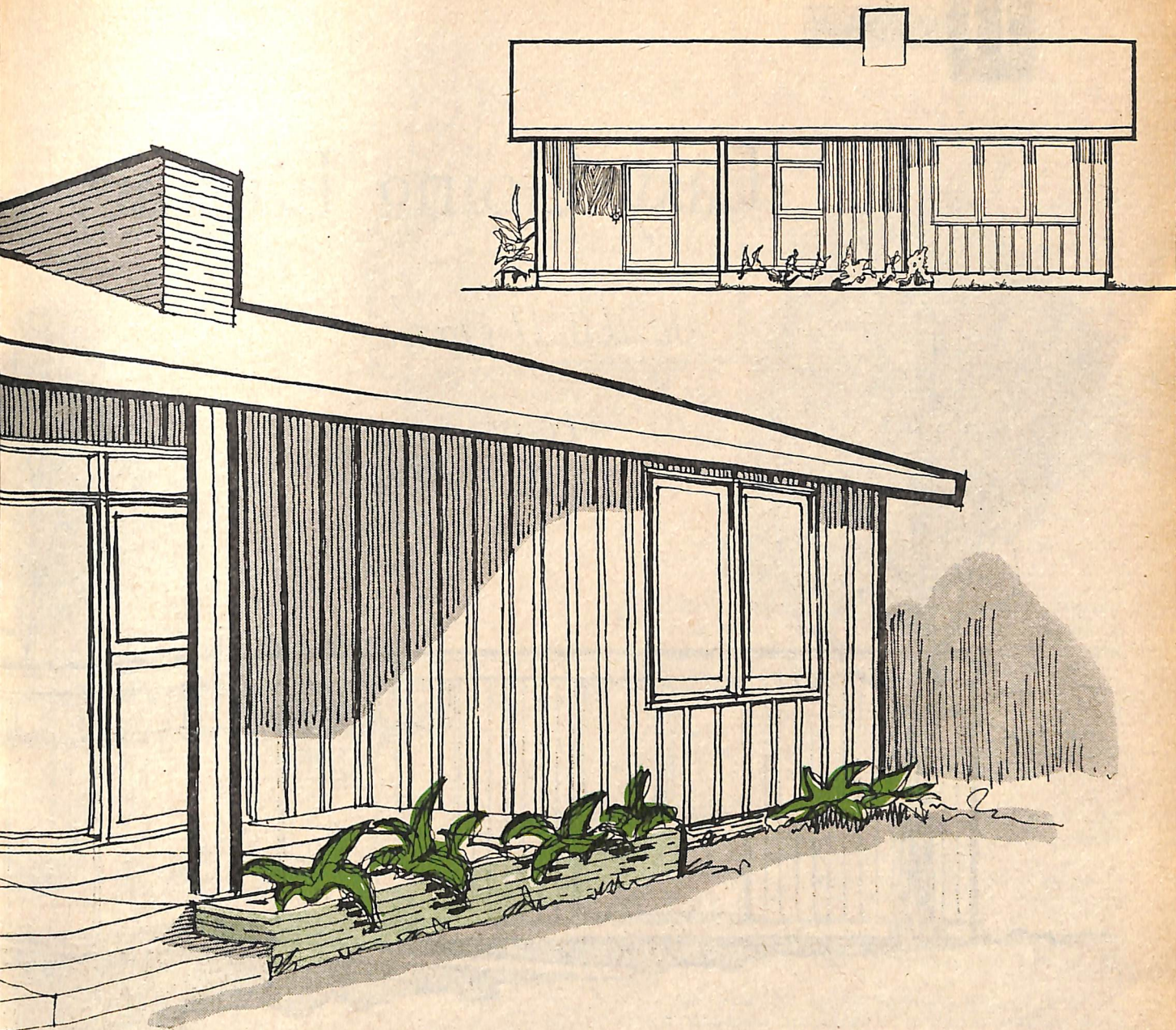
Descriptive Outline

WALLS	Asbestos cement.
ROOF	Corrugated Asb. cement.
BATTENS	2" x 1" timber vertically.
AREA	10-squares.

Colour Suggestion

EXTERIOR WALLS	Grey green.
TRIM	White.
DOORS	Mushroom pink.
ROOF	Grey green.
EAVES	Bright pink.

IT'S hard to realise that there are three bedrooms behind this pleasing facade. In spite of its minimum area of 10 squares this house has space for a terrace with direct access from the living room and an imposing book-flanked fireplace in the cosy living room. The lobby has its own coat cupboard and is divided from the dining room by a floor-to-ceiling wrought iron screen.

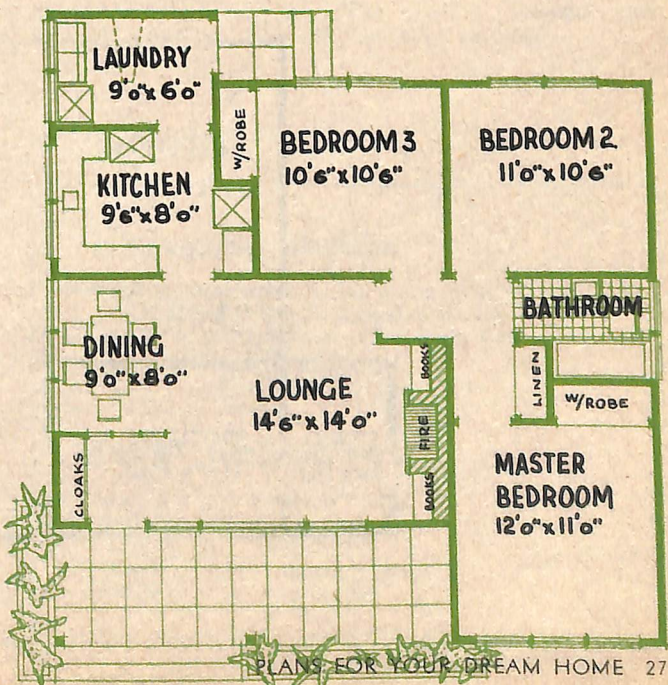


Architect, John P. Ley, B.Arch.
A.R.A.I.A., A.R.I.B.A.
PLAN No. 14

Home

As this home is planned for a family the laundry is large and equipped with a drop-down ironing board. There would be room here for a linen cupboard.

The exterior is asbestos cement with 2" x 1" timber battens set vertically on the flat asbestos sheets—giving the appearance of "board and batten" treatment. The roof is of asbestos cement, also with wide corrugations.

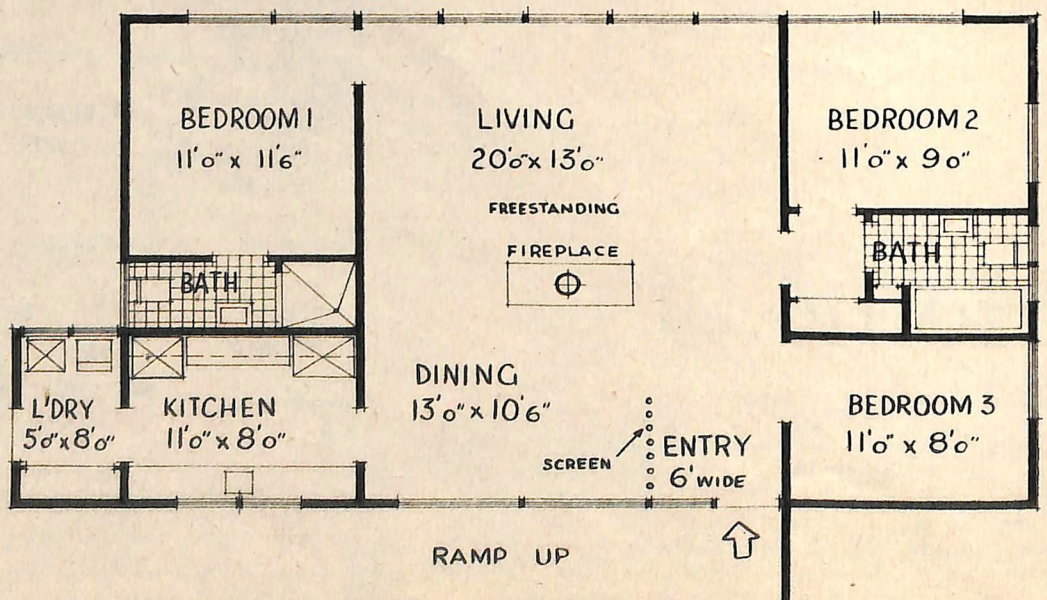
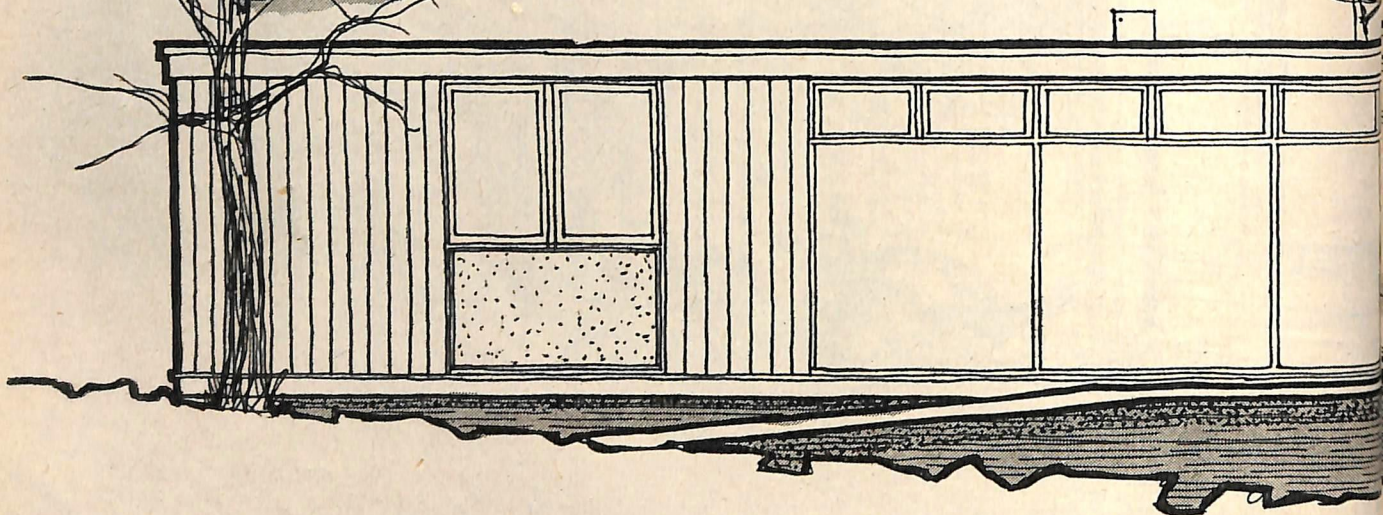


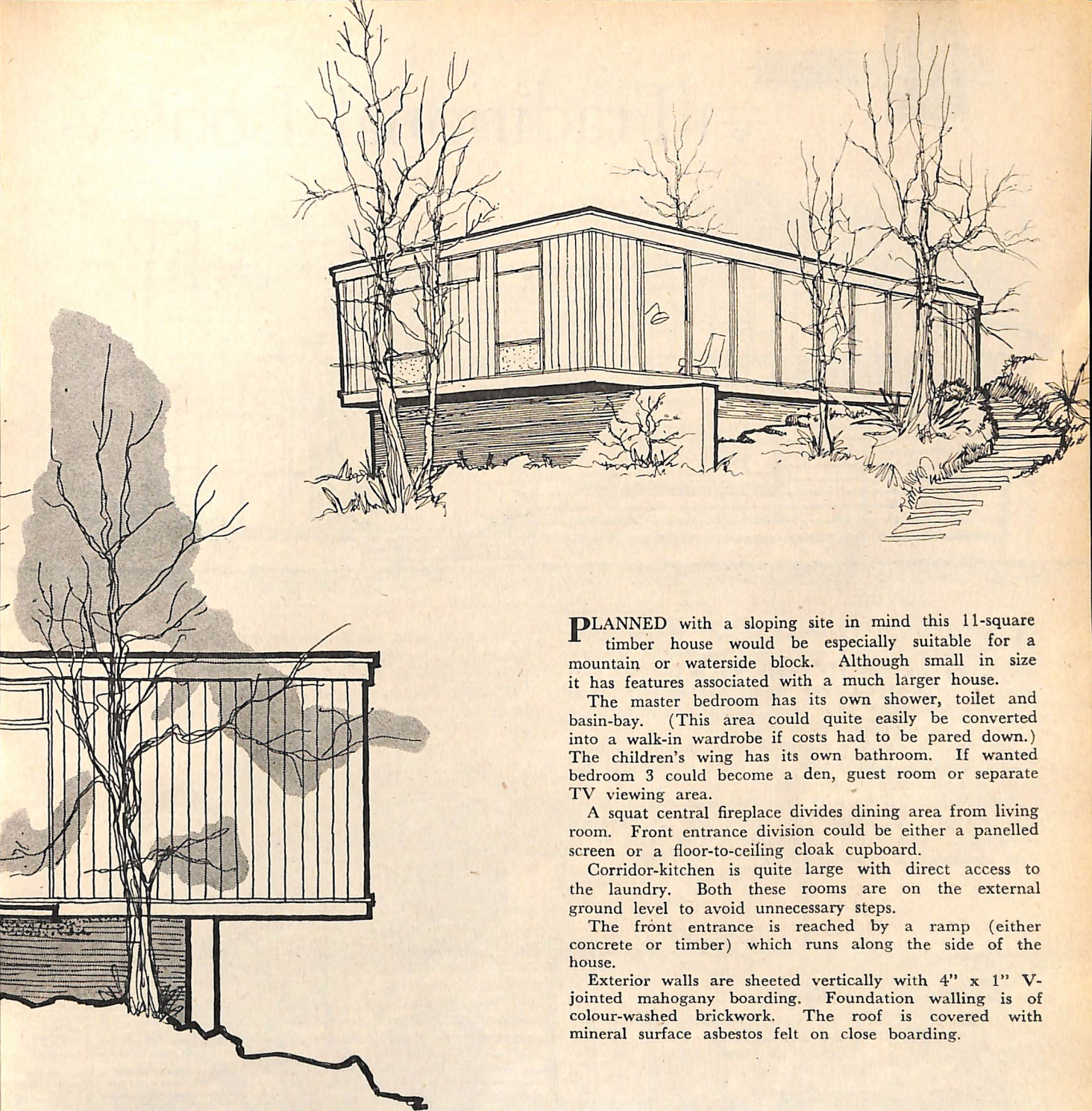
11

SQUARES

Easy-Going Dignity

*to this 11-square
house*





PLANNED with a sloping site in mind this 11-square timber house would be especially suitable for a mountain or waterside block. Although small in size it has features associated with a much larger house.

The master bedroom has its own shower, toilet and basin-bay. (This area could quite easily be converted into a walk-in wardrobe if costs had to be pared down.) The children's wing has its own bathroom. If wanted bedroom 3 could become a den, guest room or separate TV viewing area.

A squat central fireplace divides dining area from living room. Front entrance division could be either a panelled screen or a floor-to-ceiling cloak cupboard.

Corridor-kitchen is quite large with direct access to the laundry. Both these rooms are on the external ground level to avoid unnecessary steps.

The front entrance is reached by a ramp (either concrete or timber) which runs along the side of the house.

Exterior walls are sheathed vertically with 4" x 1" V-jointed mahogany boarding. Foundation walling is of colour-washed brickwork. The roof is covered with mineral surface asbestos felt on close boarding.

Descriptive Outline

WALLS	Mahogany boarding (4" x 1").
FOUNDATIONS	Colour-washed brickwork.
ROOF	Mineral surface asb. felt on close boarding.
AREA	11-squares.

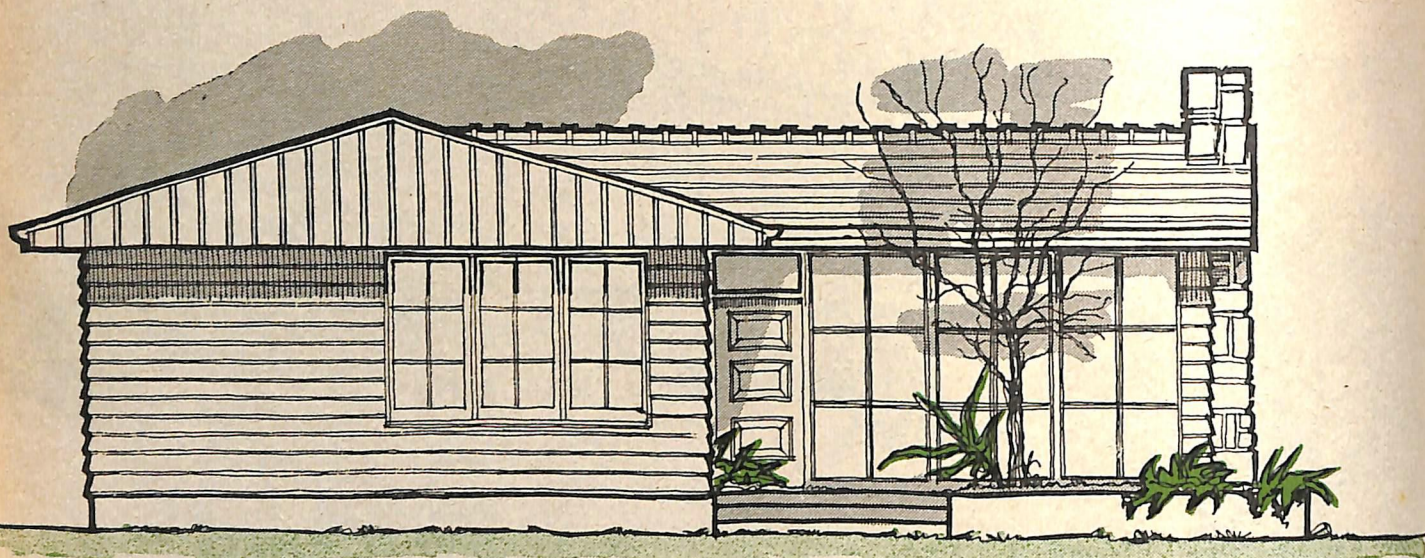
Colour Suggestion

WALLS	Natural finish.
FOUNDATIONS	Sage green.
TRIM	Sage green.
DOOR	Peacock green.
EAVES	Lime yellow.

Architect, John P. Ley, B.Arch.,
A.R.A.I.A., A.R.I.B.A.
PLAN No. 15

11½ SQUARES

Traditional Look—



A CONTEMPORARY version of the American ranch-style house fits very well into the Australian countryside. This one, only 11½ squares, has a beautiful floor plan . . . one of the most flexible and efficient living-kitchen arrangements we've seen. It manages to fit three bedrooms into the fairly small floor area.

The unusual entrance courtyard is punctuated by odd-shaped planting areas which give extra glamour to the external appearance of the house.

Another fine feature is the entrance hall with its 6' 8" high storage wall which takes coats and out-of-season equipment. The screen behind the planter could be in light glazing or airy wrought iron.

A servery with sliding doors (next to the refrigerator) connects kitchen-dining area, and note the little separate phone bureau in this room.

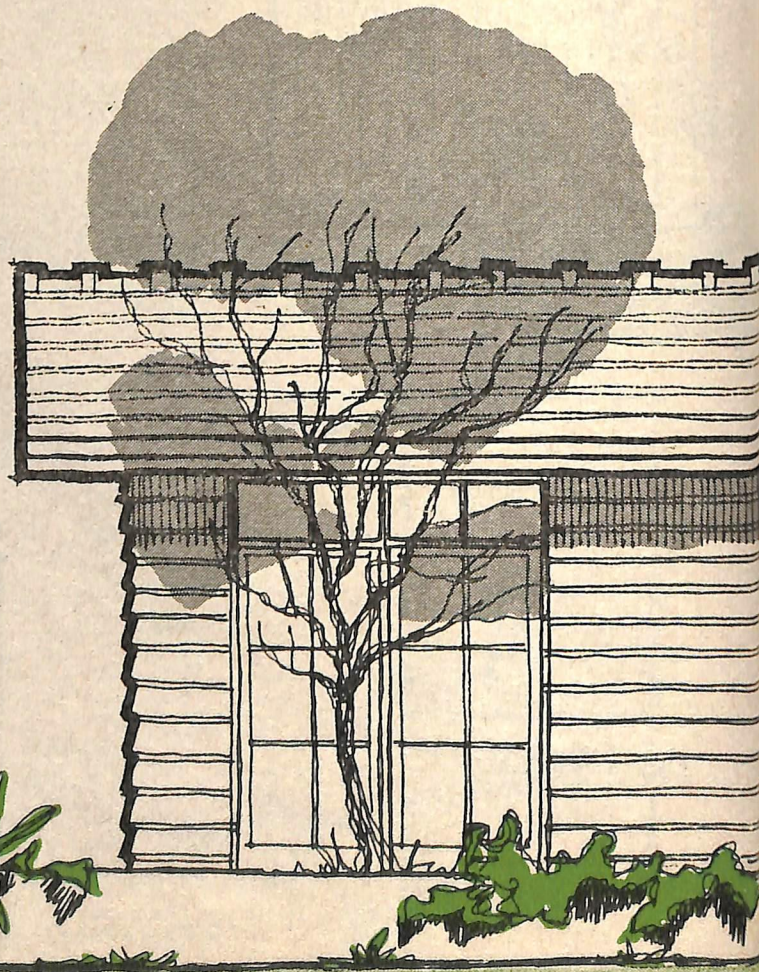
Exterior-wise, horizontal 6" x 1" splay-cut weatherboards pleasantly contrast against the bar-divided windows and tile roof.

Descriptive Outline

WALLS	6" x 1" splay-cut weatherboards.
GABLE ENDS	Timber or asb. cement.
ROOF	Terracotta or cement tiles.
AREA	11½-squares.

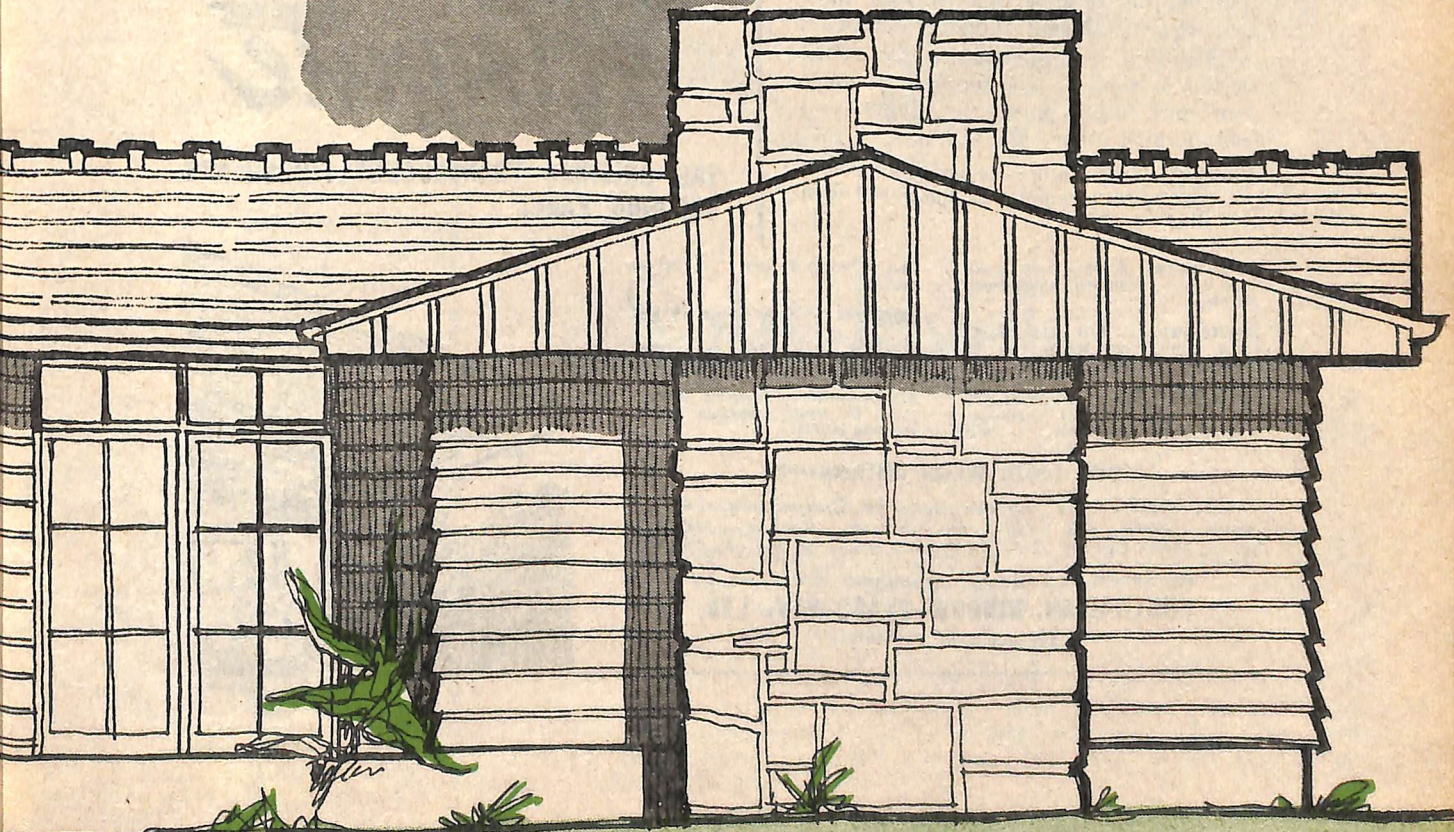
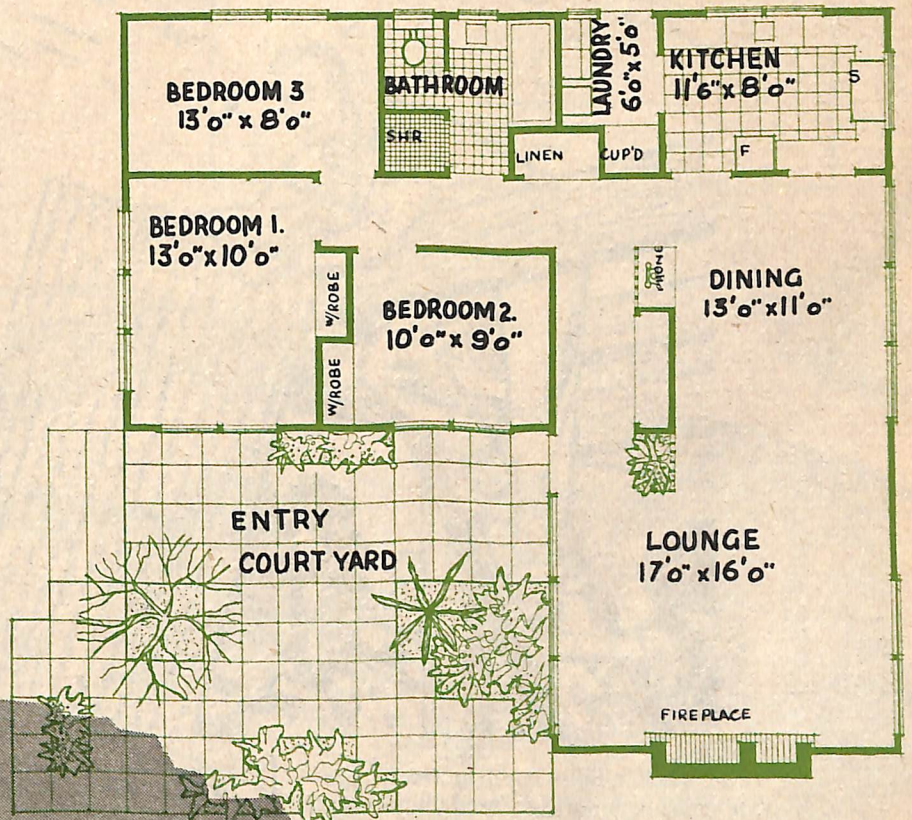
Colour Suggestion

WALLS	Cocoa brown.
ROOF	Pale grey.
GABLE ENDS	Pale tangerine.
TRIM	White.
DOOR	Bright tangerine.
EAVES	White.



Modern Workability

Architect, John P. Ley, B.Arch.
A.R.A.I.A., A.R.I.B.A.
PLAN No. 16



Building or Renovating?



ALSYNITE admits daylight freely, providing a soft, natural diffused illumination free from shadows and glare, yet complete privacy is assured with these colourful translucent fibreglass panels.

ALSYNITE can be adapted for roofs, skylights, side walls, windows, awnings, sunrooms, car ports, partitions and innumerable other uses.

COLOURS: Clear (natural colour), Leaf Green, Light Green, Maize, Moonglow and Opal Blue.

TRANSLUCENT: Privacy with maximum light . . . diffused, shadowless, glareless.

SHATTERPROOF: Will not crack, craze, warp, sag, buckle, rot or mildew.

VERSATILE: Solves hundreds of building and designing problems. Adds a distinctive charm . . . new

and different beauty . . . at low cost.

LENGTHS: 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 feet.

WIDTHS: 26 ins. (8-3 in. corrugations), 32 ins. (10-3 in. corrugations).

Also available in deep-six corrugations to match asbestos cement sheeting profiles.

NEW SOUTH WALES DISTRIBUTORS:

Cheapa Glass Co. Ltd., 107 Parramatta Rd., Camperdown—LA 5119.
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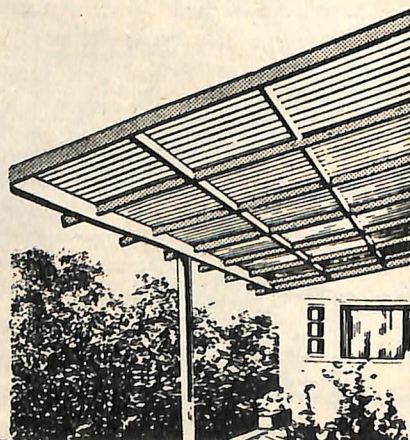
Marketed exclusively throughout Australia by
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Do it yourself with

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Alsynite[®]

THE ORIGINAL TRANSLUCENT FIBREGLASS BUILDING PANEL



AW5-17

11

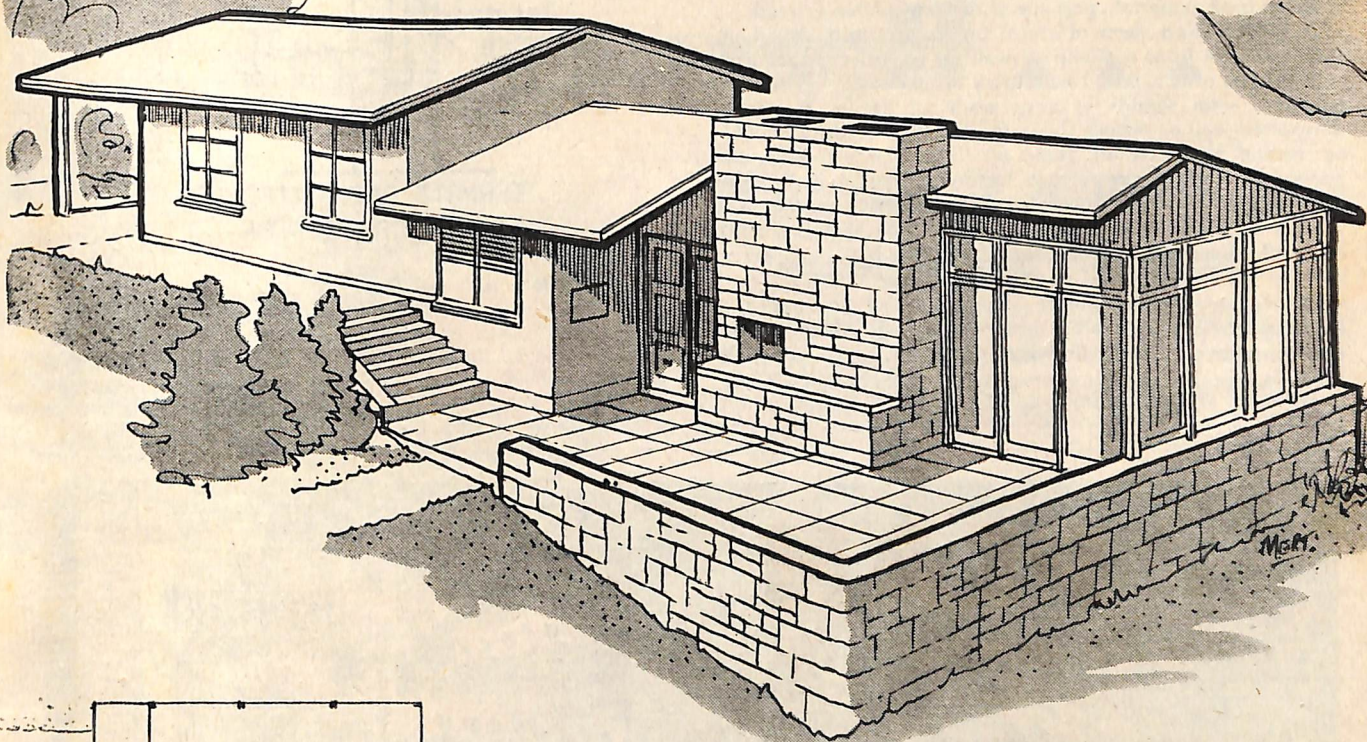
SQUARES

Descriptive Outline

WALLS	4" x 1" vertical weatherboard.
ROOF	Corr. asb. cement.
AREA	11-squares.

Colour Suggestion

WALLS	Natural timber.
ROOF	Natural.
GABLE ENDS	Deep aqua.
TRIM	Peacock blue.
DOOR	Flame.
EAVES	Pale aqua.



Architect, Viwa Turner
PLAN No. 17

Split-levels

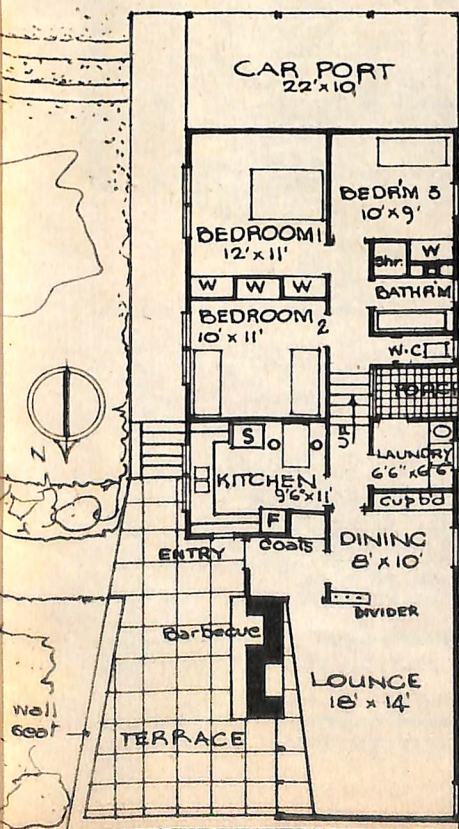
A bonus in space

THIS 11-square plan is ideal for a corner block with the land sloping the length of the lot. To reduce the amount of building up, a split-level plan for this type of block is most economical.

Three bedrooms are planned for. There's ample storage for clothes, sports gear, linen, brooms and cleaning equipment. The "U"-shaped kitchen has continuous work benches, plenty of cupboards.

One of the plan's best features is the wide stone-paved terrace and the barbecue included in the chimney piece. The eastern wall of the living room is entirely of glass and stone. The stone paving of the terrace is carried into the living room to get unity between the two areas.

The architect has planned this house for timber with the low-pitched roof covered with corrugated asbestos cement.



What you should know about... White-Ant Proofing

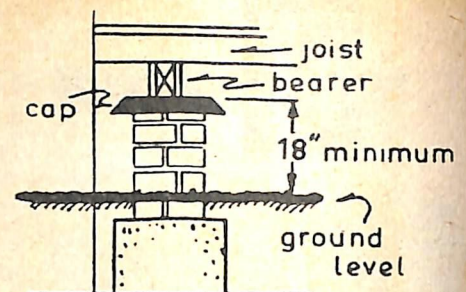
WHITE ants attack buildings in all Australian States.

Prevention is cheaper, and more effective than cure. The termites attack structural timber from underground nests via foraging galleries (eathern shelter tubes) which they build over brickwork, concrete, durable or creosoted wooden house-stumps, etc., to make contact with more suitable food material, perhaps many feet above ground.

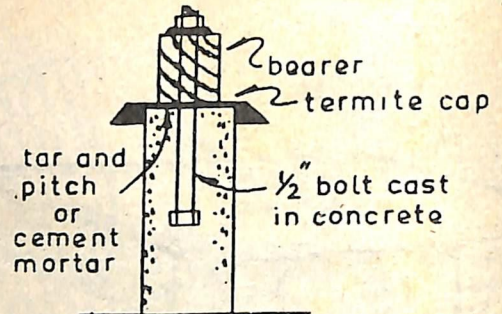
A turned-down sheet of metal prevents termites building their galleries from a stump or wall on to structural timber.

Buildings of concrete, brick, brick veneer or timber should be fitted with shields or caps made of 24 or 26 gauge galvanised iron or copper the outer 2 inches of which should be turned down at an angle of 45°. The metal should project at least $\frac{1}{2}$ in. before turning down. Where strip shields joint at wall junctions, joints should be soldered with a lap of at least 1 in. Galvanised iron shields should be laid on a damp-proof course. Sheet copper can serve both as ant-capping and damp-proof course.

Debris, mortar, or timber should not be left under a building to provide access over the metal shield to the timbers above. Ventilation and air circulation under all floors is essential; a minimum ground clearance of 18 ins. is desirable. Drainage should be efficient, as moisture attracts termites.



TERMITE CAP FITTED TO
A BRICK PIER

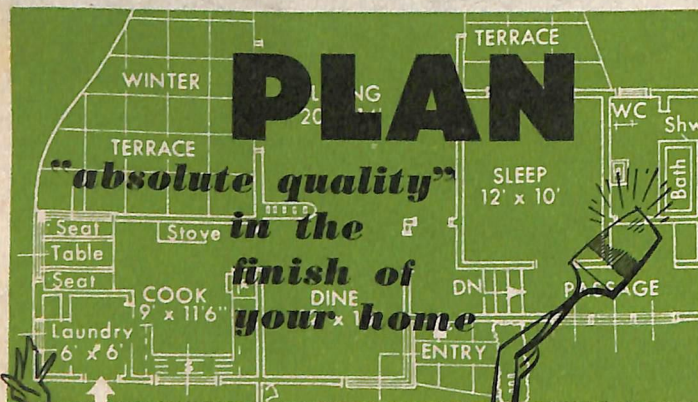


TERMITE CAP FITTED TO
A CONCRETE PIER

Fitting Termite Shields and Caps

Walls—to prevent corrosion, shields are placed directly on the damp-proof course. The plate or bearer and brickwork are laid on the shield, and, in order to prevent sliding, the top surface is given a thin layer of tar and sand or bituminous paint. Do not damage cap while fixing, or perforate it with nail holes.

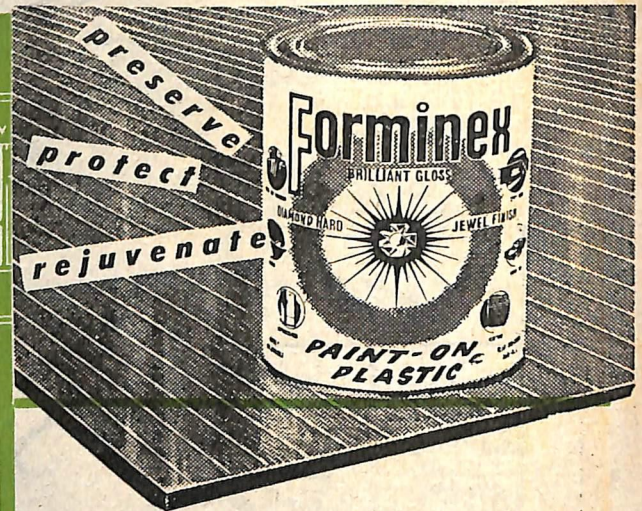
(Continued on page 66)



save time, work,

money

with



FORMINEX is a pure plastic — a miracle of modern science. It brushes on easily, smoothly for a brilliant gloss, extremely hard finish that lasts for years. And if you get grease, oil, household chemicals or boiling water on **FORMINEX** you just **WIPE** or **SCRUB** it off . . . it's hard to damage that amazing **FORMINEX** surface.

FORMINEX surface. **FORMINEX** used on exterior weatherboards, floors, furniture, gives a hand-polished appearance which accentuates the natural wood grain — magnificent. Full-color **FORMINEX** on concrete paths, fibro, baths, cupboards, built-ins — anything — will delight you. You get bonus benefit from **FORMINEX**: save time, work and money as it lasts for years. No special sealers are required and one gallon covers 750 to 1,000 sq. ft.

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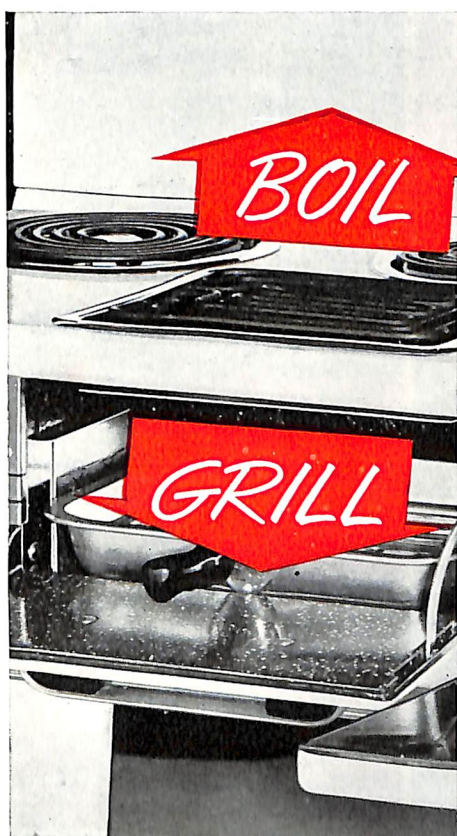
Developed and Manufactured in Australia by:

NOW — discover

Hotpoint*

cooking speed, operating economy

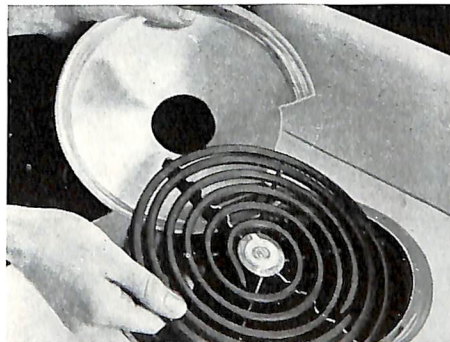
for yourself . . .



DUAL PURPOSE HOTPLATE

... Separate Grilling Compartment

Instant-heating Hotplate reaches cooking temperature in seconds. There's room for three or four saucepans on top . . . grill beneath at the same time. That's real Hotpoint *speed* and *economy*.



Quick-heating and so easy to clean, new AEI Hi-Speed radiant elements reach cooking heat in seconds, glow red-hot, cook faster than ever. Special spill-pans lift out for each cleaning.

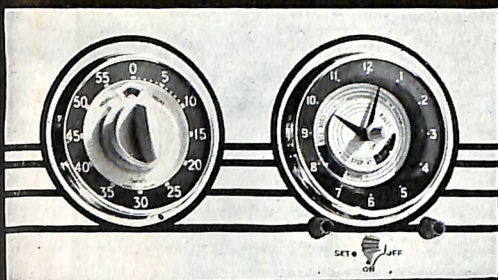
16 Modern Electric Ranges Ablaze with New Features, Convenience, Beauty . . .



1

RD4 DE-LUXE

4 plate, double oven, automatic. Unquestionably Australia's finest range, with all the fully automatic features you've dreamed about, finished in trim and style superb to bring new glamour and cooking ease to the kitchen —



Set these dials and take all the worry out of cooking

RD4 De Luxe features:

Master oven with automatic time control clock — Speed heating utility oven griller — Automatic temperature controls and interior lights — Four AEI Hi-Speed Hotplates — Automatic clock — Oven and minute timers.

HOTPOINT DIMENSIONS & SPECIFICATIONS

1. RD4 DE-LUXE RANGE

Hotplates: AEI Hi-Speed radiant type: 2 = $6\frac{1}{4}$ " diam. 1250 watts. 2 = 8" diam. 2050 watts.

Master Oven: Overall, $15\frac{7}{8}$ " wide x $15\frac{7}{8}$ " high x 19" deep. Working space, $15\frac{7}{8}$ " wide x $14\frac{3}{8}$ " high x 19" deep. Top element 750 watts, bottom element 2300 watts.

Utility Speed Oven: Overall, $13\frac{3}{8}$ " high x $15\frac{1}{2}$ " wide x 19" deep. Working space, $12\frac{3}{8}$ " high x $15\frac{3}{8}$ " wide x 19" deep. Top and bottom elements total 3.9 kW.

Wiring: 3-phase and neutral connection. Max. consumption (includes 10 amps. for power point), 14.5 kW.

Overall Dimensions: Height splash back, $46\frac{3}{8}$ ", Height hob, $36\frac{1}{4}$ ", Width 39", Depth front to back 26", including handles $27\frac{3}{4}$ ", with doors open $44\frac{1}{2}$ ".

2. and 3. RE3T AUTOMATIC ELEVATED

Same electrical specification as RA3, plus automatic timing device and electric clock. Overall dimensions on cupboard base or legs: Width 48", Depth $19\frac{1}{4}$ ", height to top of oven $47\frac{3}{4}$ ". Height to top of hob, $32\frac{1}{2}$ ". Without base—height to top of oven 24", height to top of hob $8\frac{1}{2}$ ".

5. RE3/H HOB UNIT

Same as Hotplate and griller section of RE3T. Max. consumption 5.7 kW. Overall Dimensions: Width 24". Height $8\frac{3}{4}$ ". Depth $19\frac{1}{4}$ ".

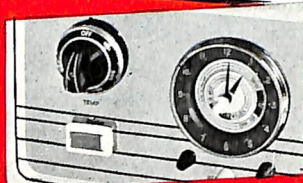


RE3T "Special"
3 plate automatic series.

2

RE3T

3



Automatic timing and automatic heat control make baking really easy.

RE3T automatic elevated range

Thermostat control for constant heat — Automatic time control clock for oven — Three AEI Hi-Speed Hotplates — Separate compartment with griller/boiler element — Choice of style. Left or right hand oven.

6. RE3/OT OVEN

Same as oven section of RE3T. Max. consumption 2.2 kW. Overall dimensions—Width 24". Height 24". Depth $19\frac{1}{4}$ ".

7. 8. and 9. RE3 ELEVATED

Oven and Hob — same specification as RA3. Overall Dimensions: Width 48". Depth $19\frac{1}{4}$ ". Height — $42\frac{3}{4}$ " to top of oven, $36\frac{1}{2}$ " to top of hob.

10. to 13. RA3 THREE-PLATE "BALLERINA" MODELS

Hotplates: AEI Hi-Speed radiant type: 1 = 8" diam. 2050 watts. 1 = $6\frac{1}{4}$ " diam. 1250 watts. 1 = 10" x 8" 2400 watts. Griller/boiler.

Oven: Overall $19\frac{1}{2}$ " wide x 12" high x 15" deep. Working size $19\frac{1}{2}$ " wide x $11\frac{1}{4}$ " high x 14" deep. Bottom elements 2200 watts.

Dimensions overall: Width 24", Depth $19\frac{1}{4}$ ". Hob height on stand 36". Height without stand $22\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Wiring: 2-phase and neutral connection. (Max. consumption 7.9 kW.)

14. to 17. RA2 2-PLATE "BALLERINA" MODELS

Hotplates: AEI Hi-Speed radiant type: 1 = 8" diam. 2050 watts. 1 = 9" x 7" griller/boiler element 1750 watts.

Oven: Same specifications as RA3.

Wiring: 2-phase with neutral connection. Max. consumption 5.75 kW.

Overall dimensions: Same as RA3.

Note. Due to constant improvement in design the specifications are subject to change without notice.

RE3T separate units

"Special" individual units for built-in styling.

5

6

7



RE3 th

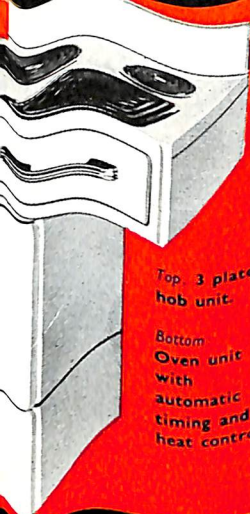
"elevate

The elevated oven saves cooking to the one cook left hand ovens available

See further details at

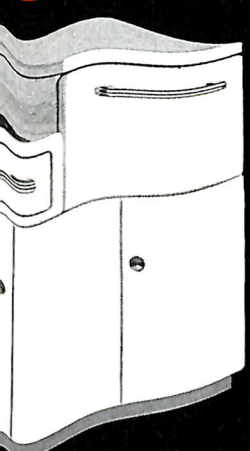
9. RE3 no base



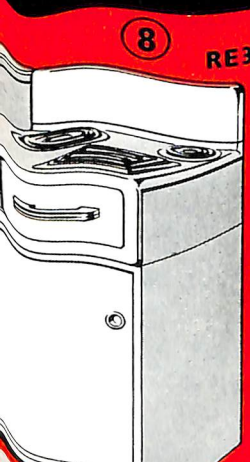


Top: 3 place
hob unit.

Bottom
Oven unit
with
automatic
timing and
heat control.



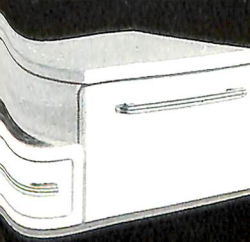
RE3 cupboard base



8

RE3

3 place
"Ballerina" series
all stooping and brings
to convenient level. Right or
left and overleaf.
(below)



cupboard
base

10



RA3
steel
base

11



RA3
chrome
steel
legs

12



RA3 three plate "Ballerina" series

Space saving upright style with the new
"Ballerina" height oven; low enough to save
kitchen floor space, high enough to take the
bend out of baking!
See further details at right and overleaf.

RA3
no base

13



RA2
steel base

14



RA2
cupboard
base

15



RA2
chrome
steel
legs

16

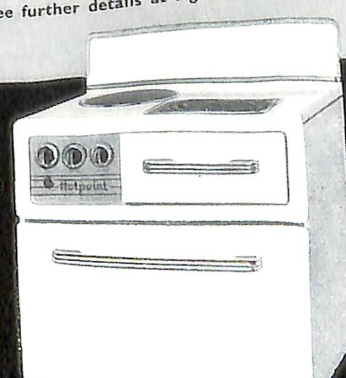


RA2 two plate "Ballerina" series

Economical 2 plate models in "Ballerina"
style.
See further details at right and overleaf.

RA2
no base

17



Hotpoint*

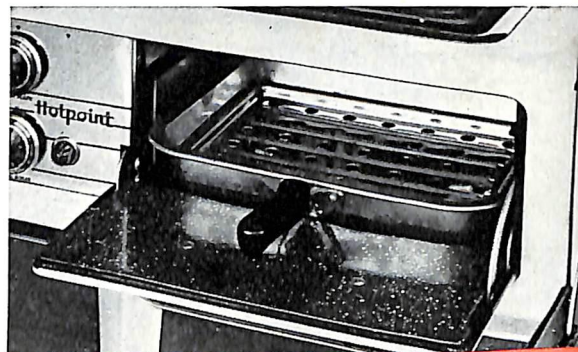
**makes cooking a pleasure—
so quick—so simple, too!**

Here are the fast, automatic, economical electric ranges that every housewife wants. They know that Hotpoint was the first to make an electric range, and through the years, every worthwhile feature has been added. The Hotpoint range of today *reduces* cooking time — *increases* cooking pleasure. Its fast, clean, heating action and convenience makes meal times much more pleasurable. As well as the practical aspects of design, Hotpoint ranges are planned with an eye to beauty and versatility, too. No matter what your cooking needs may be, there's a Hotpoint range to give the features you want in a style to blend with your kitchen setting.

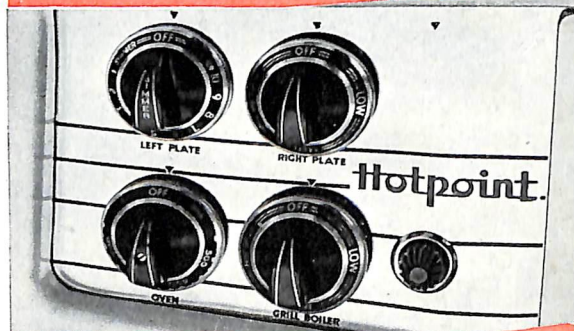
Guaranteed by:

**AUSTRALIAN
ELECTRICAL  INDUSTRIES
PTY. LIMITED**

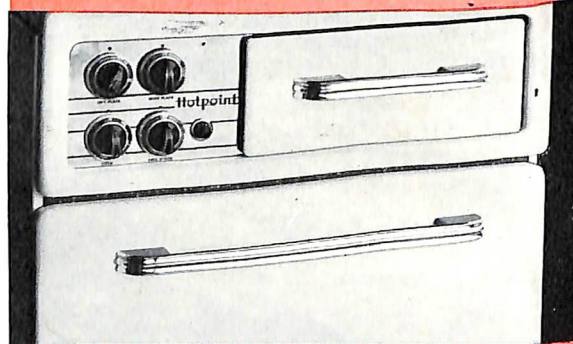
Obtainable from electricity supply authorities and Hotpoint retailers everywhere.



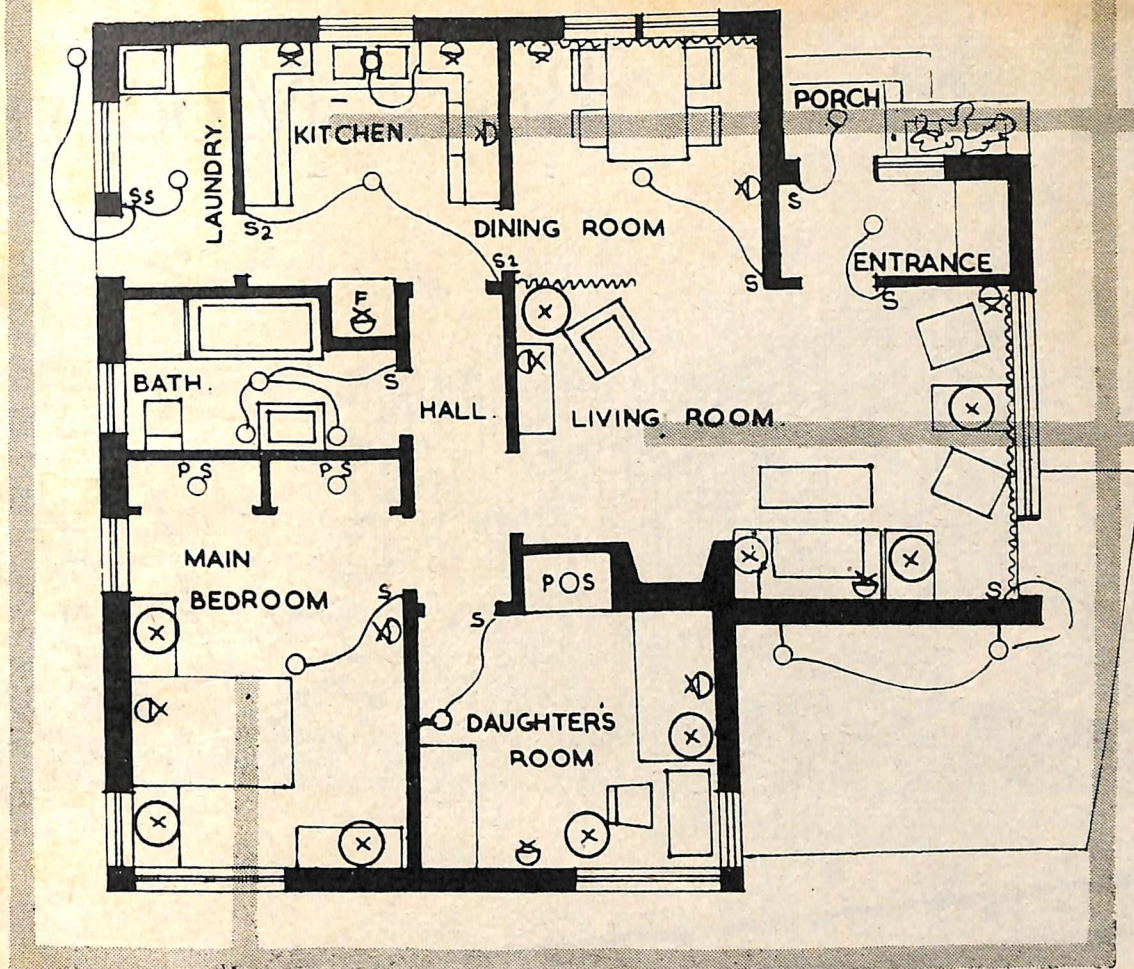
Large separate grilling compartment with smart balanced door. Special design allows fast grilling and boiling simultaneously from same element — great power economy. Large aluminium grill-pan with insulated handle supplied, also griddle plate.



Inset grouped controls are at convenient height. "Simmerstat" gives infinite range of heat for simmering or fast boiling. Oven control clearly marked in degrees — simply turn to heat required — and it automatically maintains correct temperature.



Smart, fluted handles, both oven and grill compartment doors are sprung-counter-balanced and fitted with easy-grip, chrome-plated, solid brass handles. Extra width of handles is handsome and useful, no grease-catching crevices. Oven vents are cleverly concealed in ends of handle.



KEY TO LIGHTING PLAN	
⊗	TABLE LAMP
⊙	CEILING OUTLET
⊗	POWER POINT
⊙	WALL BRACKET
⊗	REFRIGERATOR
⊙	RANGE
S	SINGLE SWITCH
S2	2-WAY SWITCH
⊗	PLUNGER SWITCH

What you should know about...

HOME LIGHTING

IT is only in the last few decades that artificial illumination was studied scientifically. Although this study was directed towards industry and schools rather than the home and although it is still by no means conclusive, yet there is enough knowledge now to apply to our homes the best that industry has to offer.

When planning the various light sources and fittings we must consider three questions:

1. The Kind of Light

There are many possibilities such as direct light with sharp contrasts and deep shadows; soft and diffused light; light reflected from the ceiling thus providing overall illumination with very little shadow; directional light by such devices as louvres or prismatic lenses; localised light of which a particularly good example is the Illuminating Engineering Society's Better Light—Better Sight lamp which is generally recommended by lighting authorities. Then there is colour light to be considered

and, although one should be wary of introducing coloured incandescent light, one of the several available colours (from peach to daylight) must be chosen for fluorescent light and should be considered together with the colour scheme of the room.

2. The Amount of Light

Our eye is a remarkable instrument which is quite capable of adjusting itself to brightness which may vary from 1,000,000 (for white areas in direct sunlight) to 1. It is therefore unlikely that for normal healthy people you will get too much light. It is, however, quite possible to get brightness contrasts of such intensity as to be harmful (glare). The amount of light is reduced by any decorative fitting, the reduction depending on the density of the material used for shades. It is also reduced at the rate of the square of the distance, in other words: by coming three feet closer to a light source your brightness will increase nine times.

3. The Position of the Light

This should be self-evident when consideration has been given to elimination of glare and to the seeing task involved.

One particularly hard rooted idea is to have a centre fitting under all circumstances. Although centre fittings are comparatively cheap to instal and have their uses in certain positions they are not usually the best solution of a lighting problem in living rooms. Besides there is still a shortage of well-designed ceiling fittings on the Australian market and concealed fittings or mobile lamps frequently are the better answer.

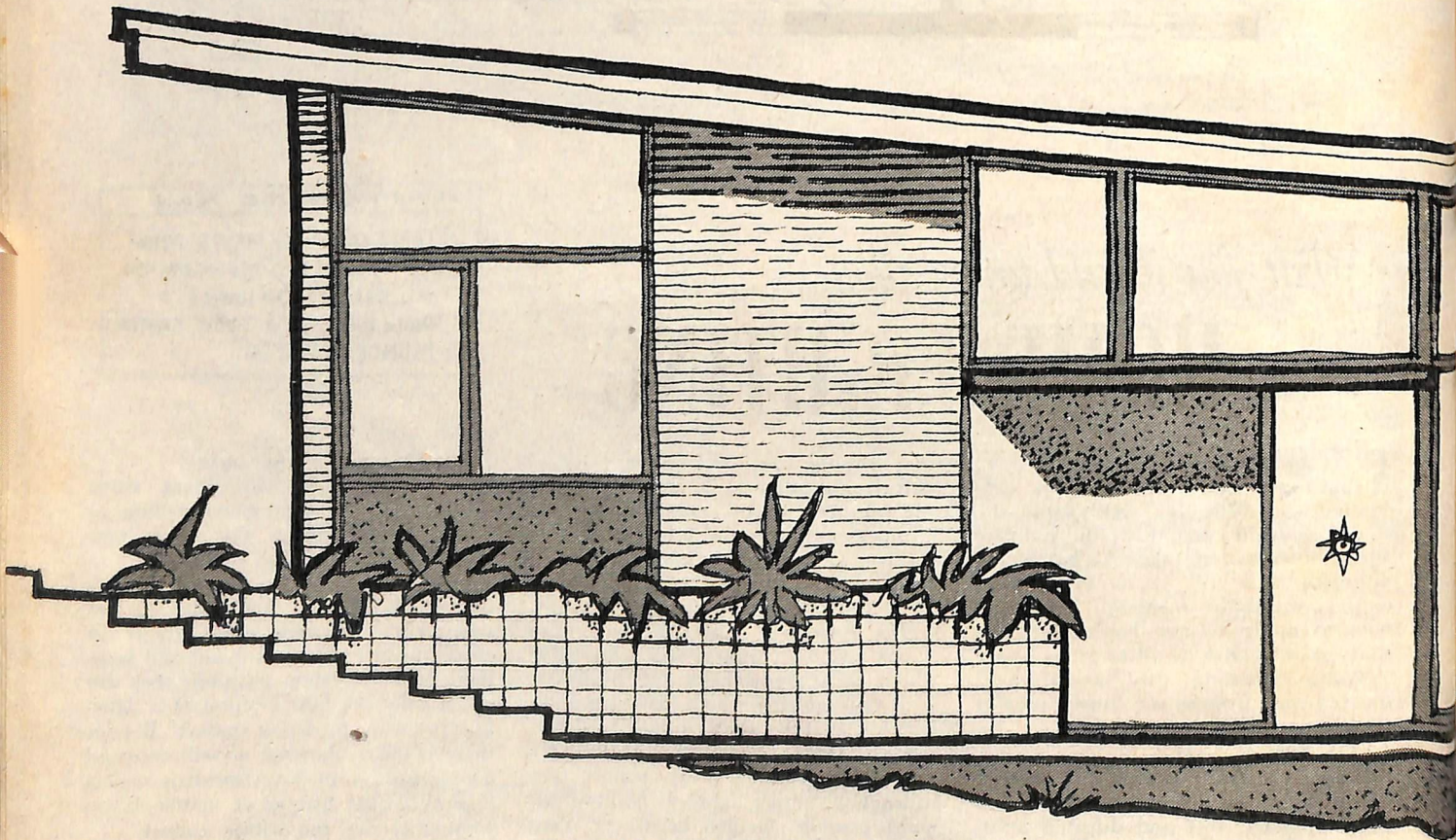
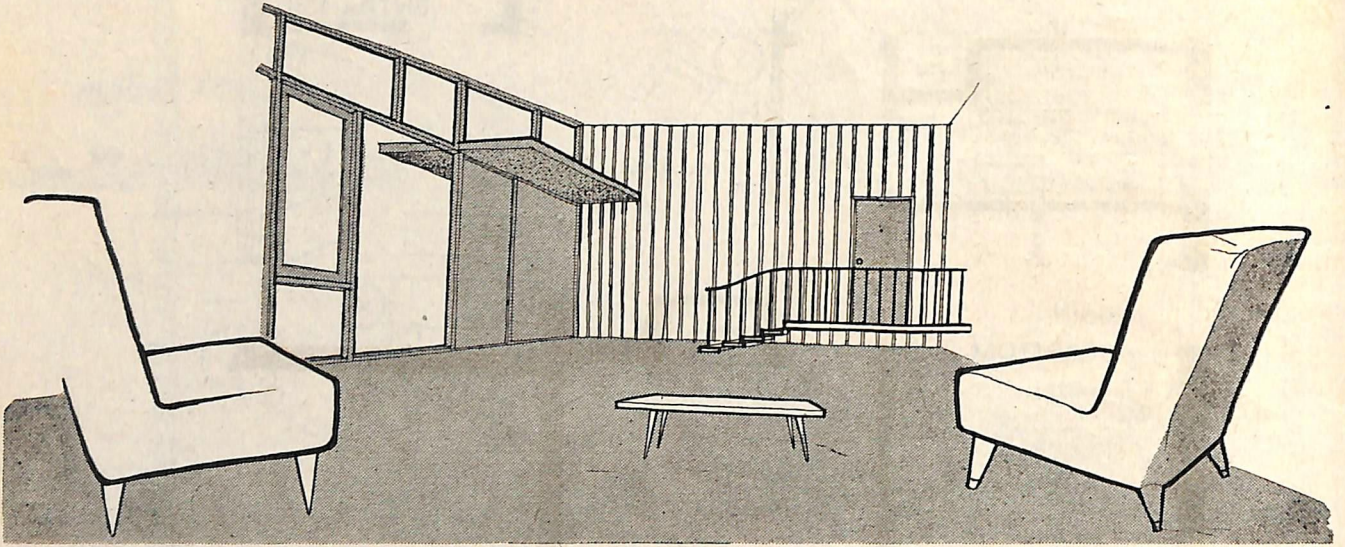
To give more specific solutions to lighting problems we are showing the plan of an average suburban cottage and discussing its various lighting questions.

A. OUTSIDE: This part of home lighting is often neglected. Outside lighting for safety is a matter of course.

(Continued on page 64)

11 $\frac{1}{4}$ SQUARES

Brick Modern



Descriptive Outline

WALLS Brick.
ROOF Asb. felt with mineral surface
finished fixed to close boarding.
AREA 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ -squares.

Colour Suggestion

WALLS Cornflower blue.
ROOF Pale grey.
TRIM White.
DOOR Rose pink.
EAVES Pastel blue.

will give you life-long comfort

Architect, John P. Ley, B.Arch.,
A.R.A.I.A., A.R.I.B.A.
PLAN No. 18

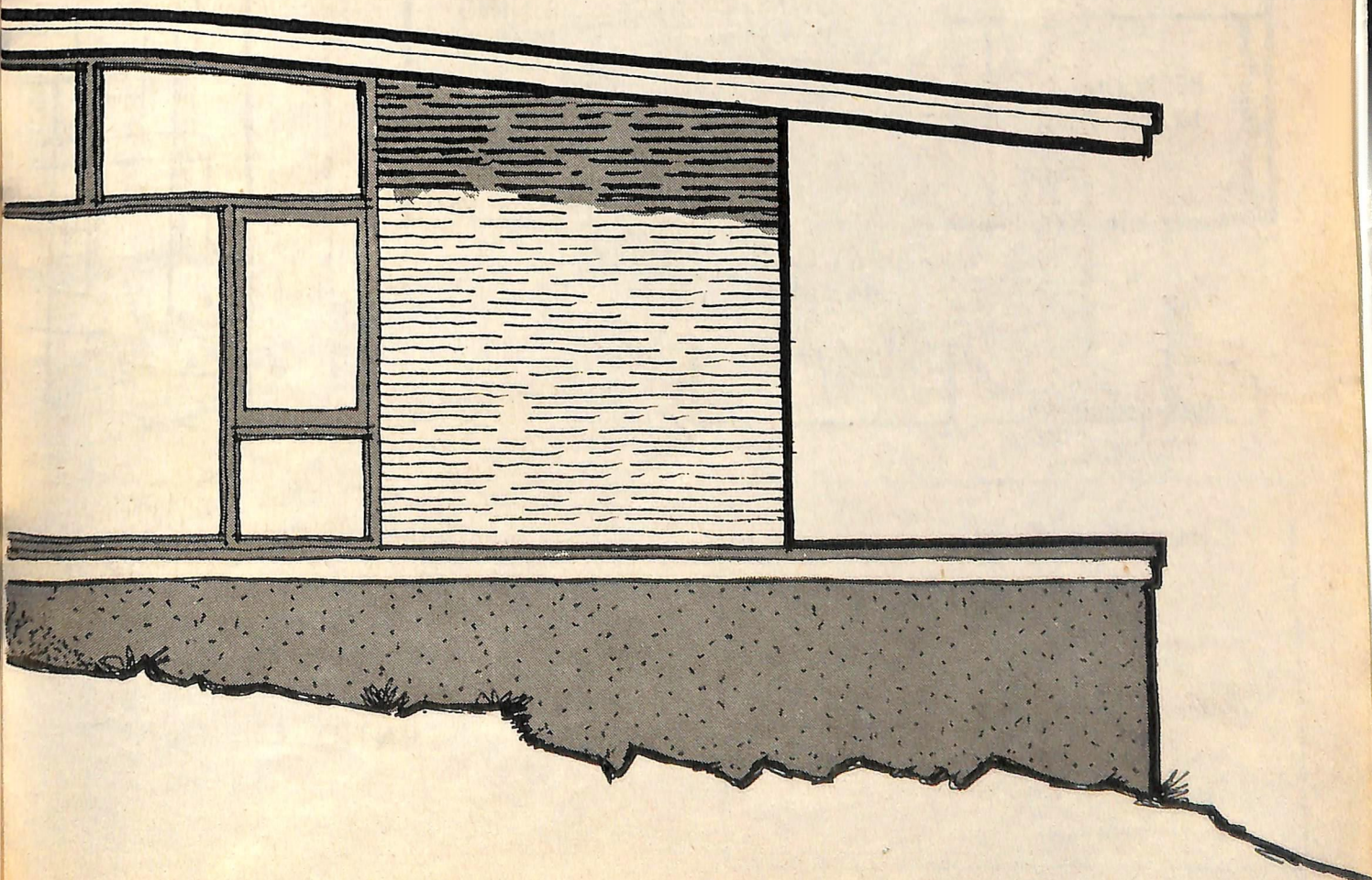
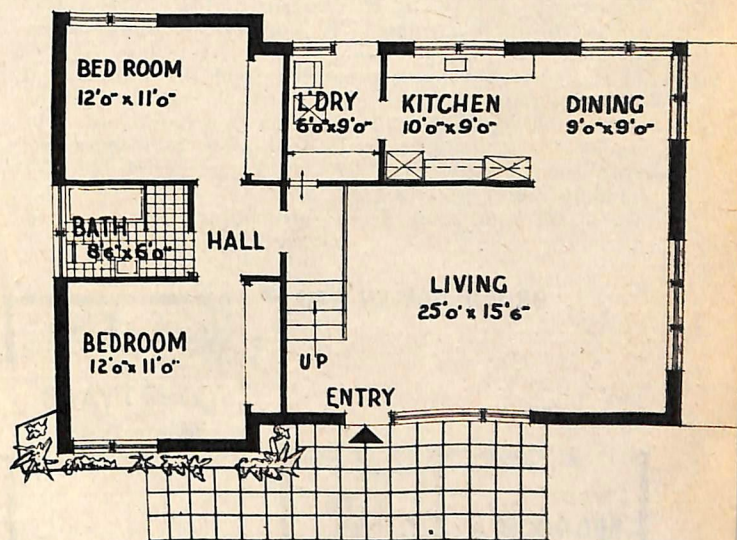
THERE are many times when a block, for the sake of building economy, demands a split-level design. This plan could be the answer if your block slopes from front to back.

Two good-sized bedrooms fit into the design of 1,127 square feet. The dining corner is the "L" of the living room floor space. Dining section is open to the kitchen. Kitchen is completely hidden from the living room. No fireplace is shown but if one was wanted it could be included in the wall with the kitchen behind it.

A small flat hood projects over the front entry door and is carried inside the house to provide concealed lighting and to reduce the apparent height of the ceiling at this point.

Bedrooms are grouped with the bathroom on the higher level. Living-dining-kitchen and laundry are placed on the ground level. A small two-way cupboard between stair landing and laundry provides storage for soiled clothes—no running around on washing day!

The house is built in colour-washed brick with a skillion roof running down over the two levels. Roof is asbestos felt with a mineral surface finish fixed to close boarding. The face of the exterior flower-box is tiled with terra-cotta paving tiles.



11½ SQUARES

First-Rate Design

has exciting features...

THIS house with an expanding living room has an area of 1176 sq. ft. It is constructed in timber frame with vertical "V" jointed T. and G. boarding as an external sheathing material.

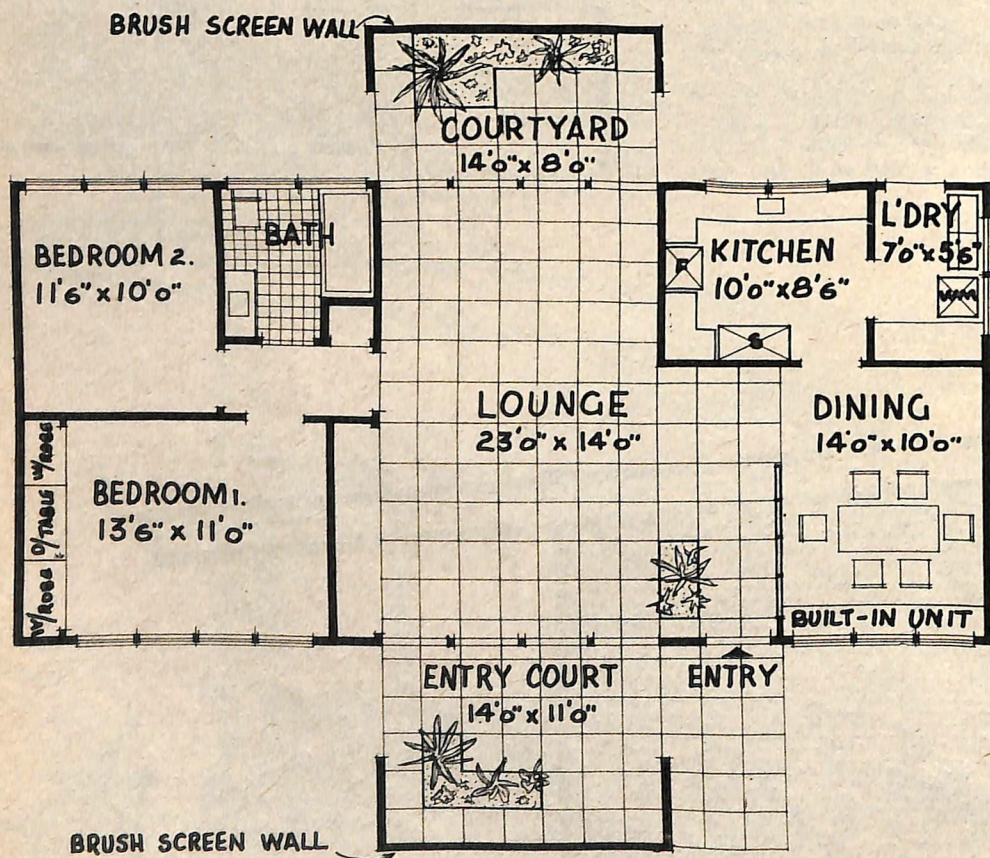
The bedroom wing is separated from the kitchen and dining room by the living room. At each end of the living room a folding glass wall opens on to a courtyard. For summer living the glass walls fold away to increase the living room length from 23' 0" to an overall 42' 0", including the courtyards.

A 6' 0" high brush fence surrounding each courtyard

gives complete privacy to the whole indoor or outdoor living area.

An eastern-style ornamental screen separates entry from dining. The planting box inside the entry serves as a living room division. The built-in sideboard, under the dining room windows, provides storage space for all dining requisites and cutlery. The storage wall in the lounge houses cocktail bar, TV area, radiogram and bookcases.

The floor is a concrete slab which provides continuity between courtyard and living room floors.

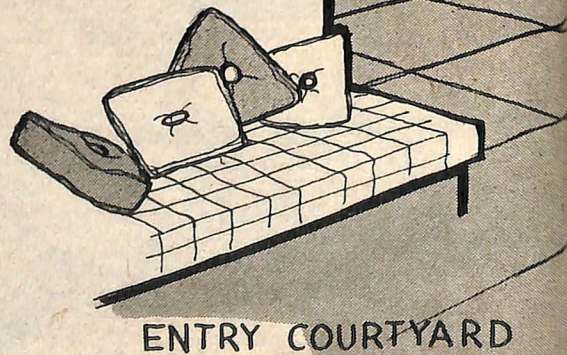


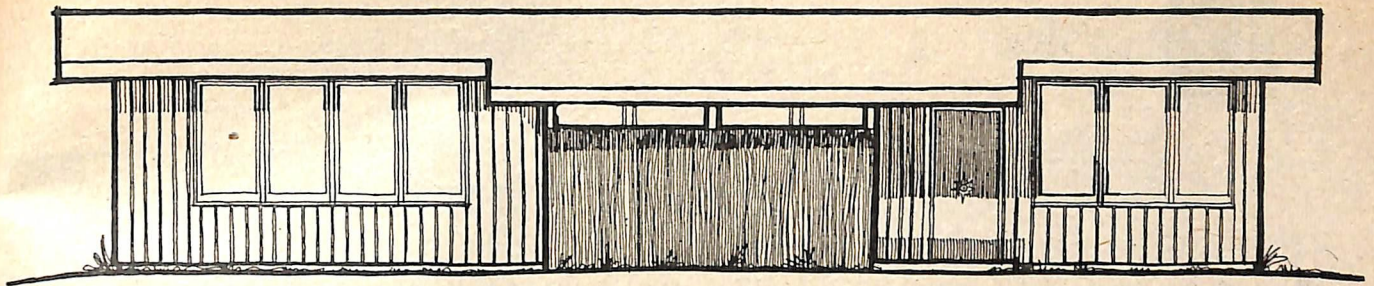
Descriptive Outline

WALLS	Vertical boarding.
ROOF	Low-pitched gable covered with corr. asb. cement or gal. iron.
AREA	11½-squares.

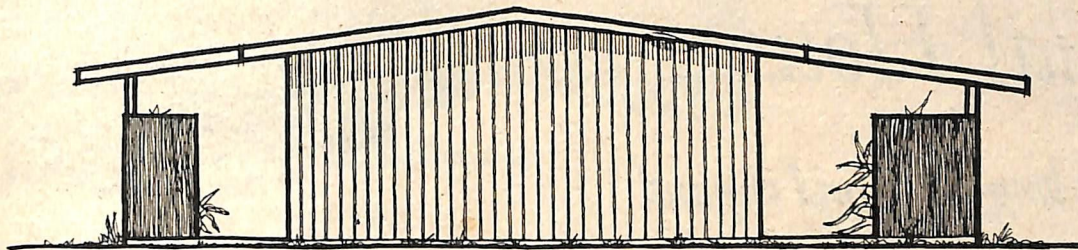
Colour Suggestion

WALLS	Natural timber.
ROOF	French grey.
TRIM	Lemon yellow.
DOOR	Mustard yellow.
EAVES	Pearl grey.



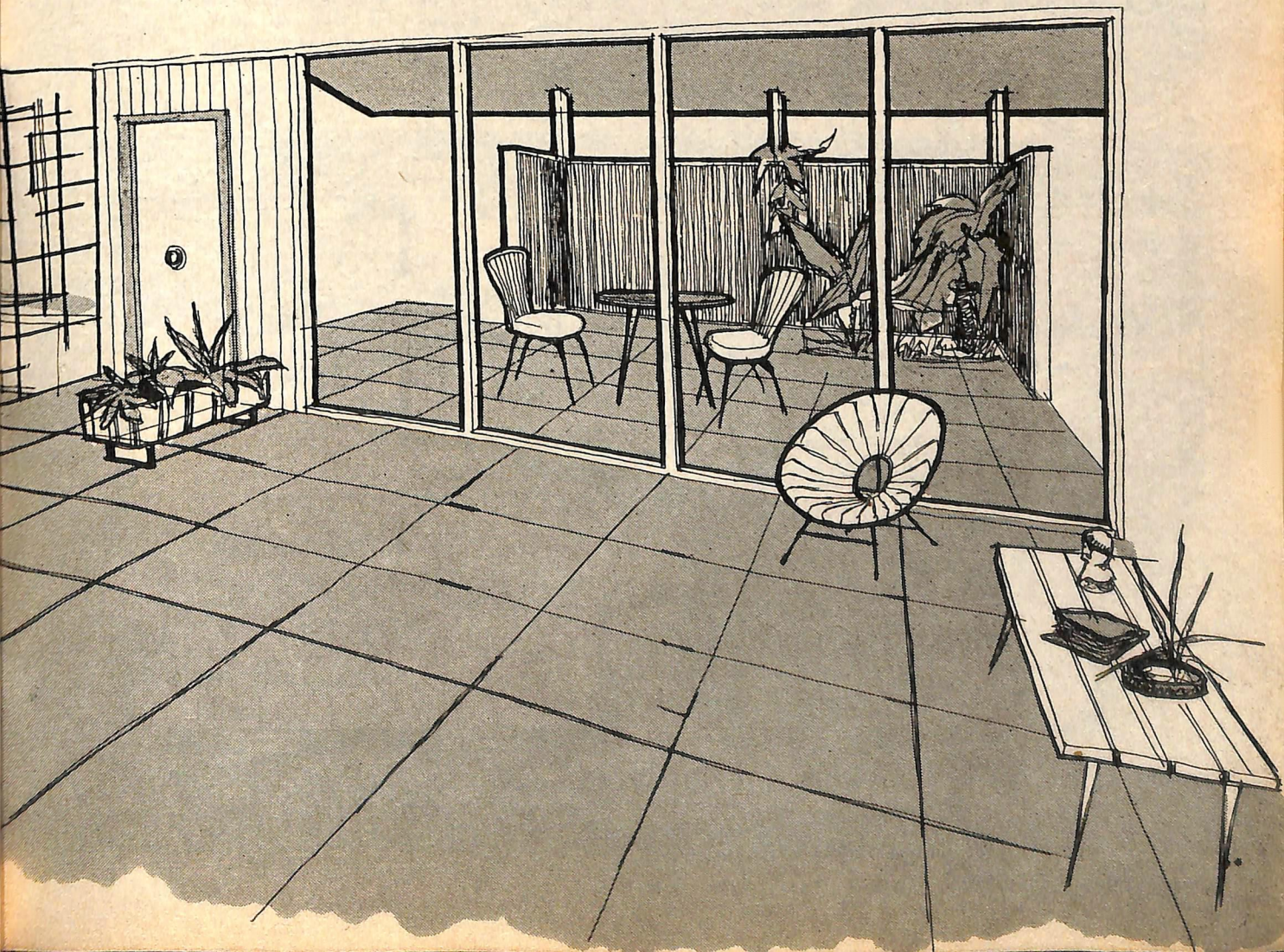


FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

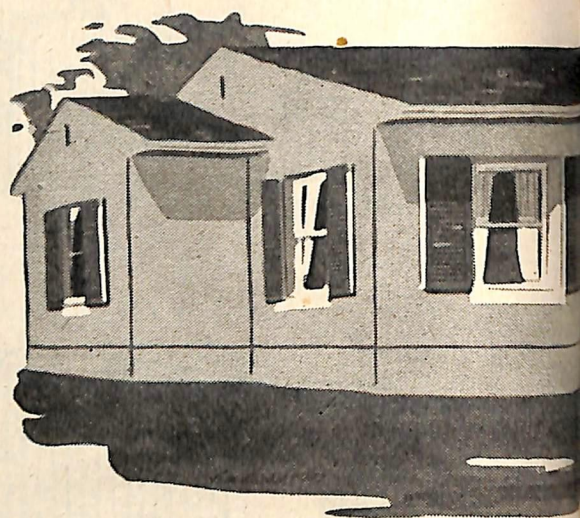
Architect, John P. Ley, B.Arch.,
A.R.A.I.A., A.R.I.B.A.
PLAN No. 19



12 SQUARES

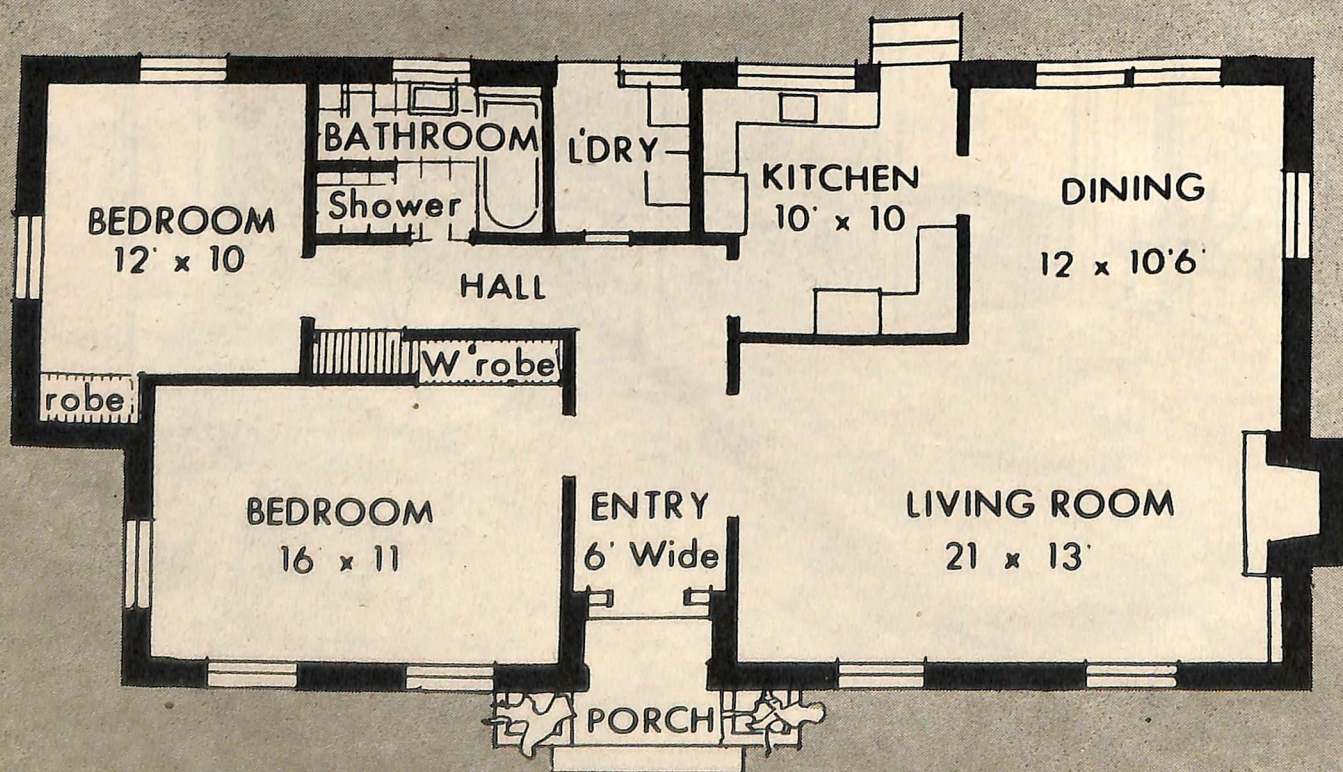
A Small Colonial House...

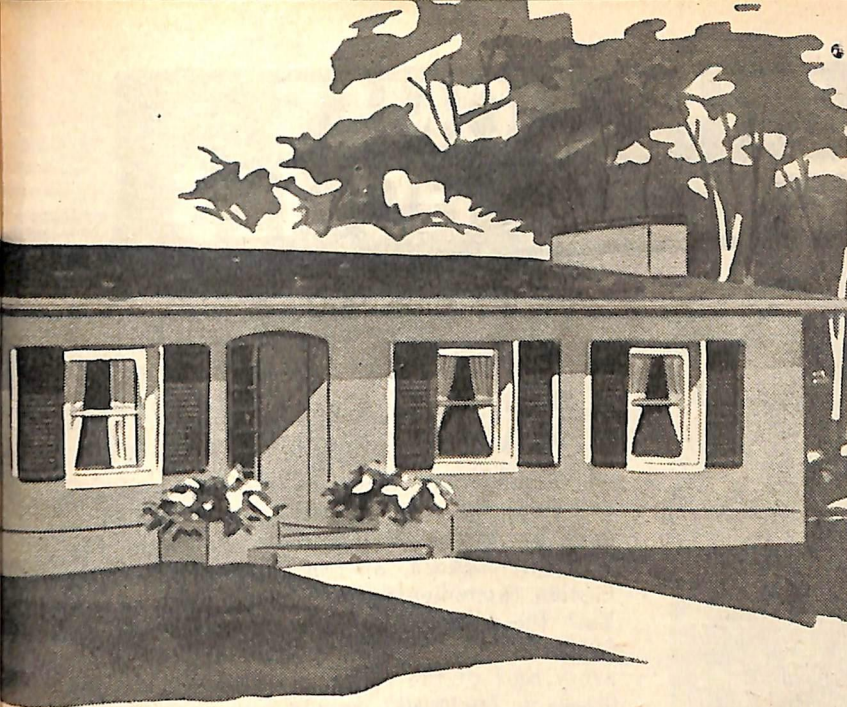
that's really long-lined and elegant!



If we were asked to choose the type of house which has the greatest national appeal, we would name the Cape Cod or Colonial design without hesitation. The long graceful lines of the Colonial house make it part of the land it is built on. It is easy to imagine green lawns sweeping right up to the house. We think in terms of cool shuttered windows, spacious rooms and complete privacy the minute we think of this kind of house. The

design adapts itself wonderfully to modern living by adding larger windows than are usually used on the traditional Colonial version. The windows could very simply be French doors opening out on to a wide terrace with a pergola over it. We see this particular house in shades of pastel pink walls, deep lilac shutters, tiles of deep blue, delphinium blue door and eaves . . . and if there is a pergola, with a wisteria climbing over it!





Architect, W. Watson Sharp, F.R.A.I.A.
PLAN No. 20



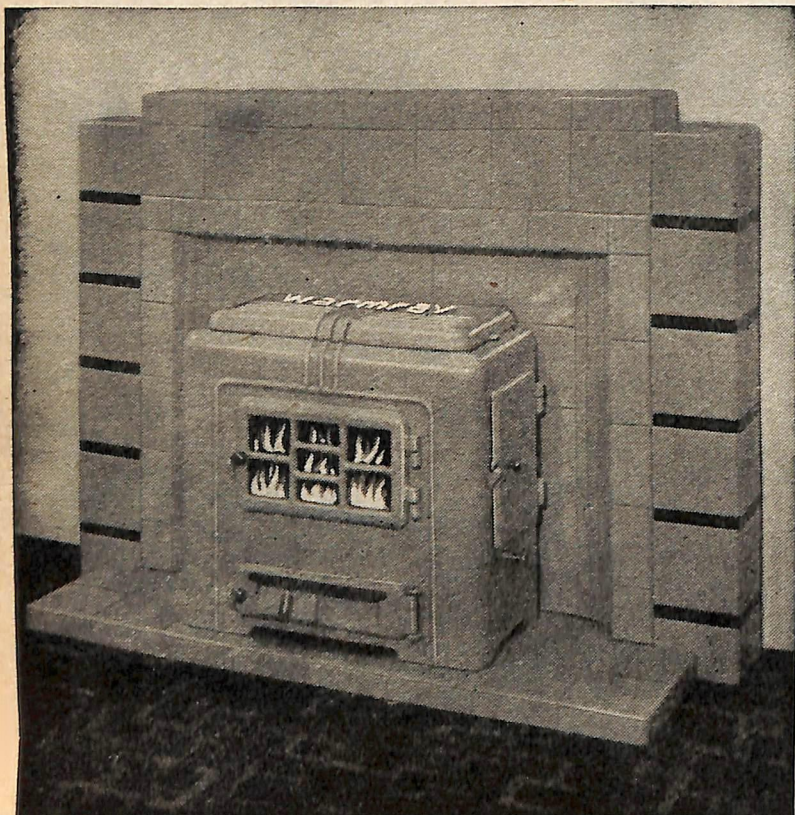
Descriptive Outline

WALLS	Texture or common brick painted
ROOF	Tile or corr. asbestos cement
AREA	12-squares.

Colour Suggestion

WALLS	Pastel pink.
TRIM	Lilac.
SHUTTERS	Deep lilac.
DOOR	Delphinium blue.
ROOF	Deep smokey blue.
EAVES	Delphinium blue.

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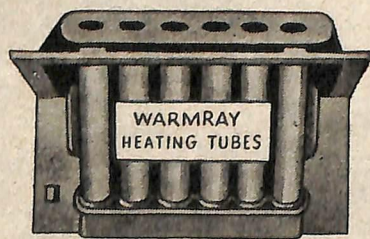
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12 SQUARES

Distinctive 2-Storey House

A TWO-STOREY house appeals to many people. A clever plan like this one results in an impressive home achieved with only a limited budget. The area is 12 squares.

Lobby has a smart stone planting box, big storage cupboard and cloakroom with downstairs toilet.

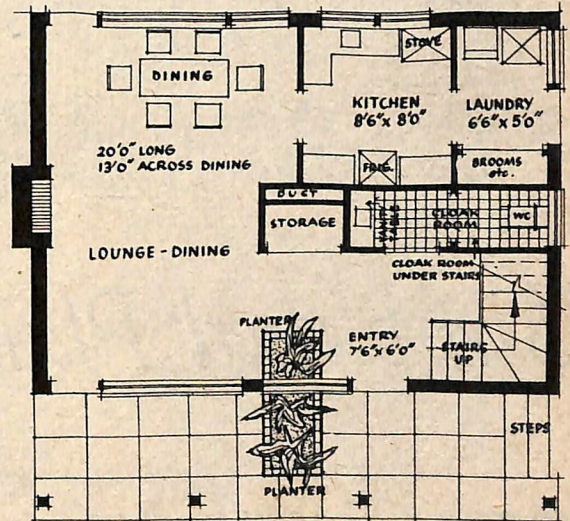
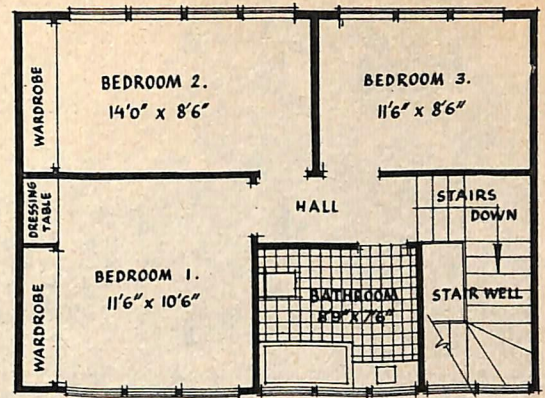
First floor is asbestos cement sheets with 2" x 1" timber battens fixed vertically at 9" centres. Ground floor is colour-washed brick.

Descriptive Outline

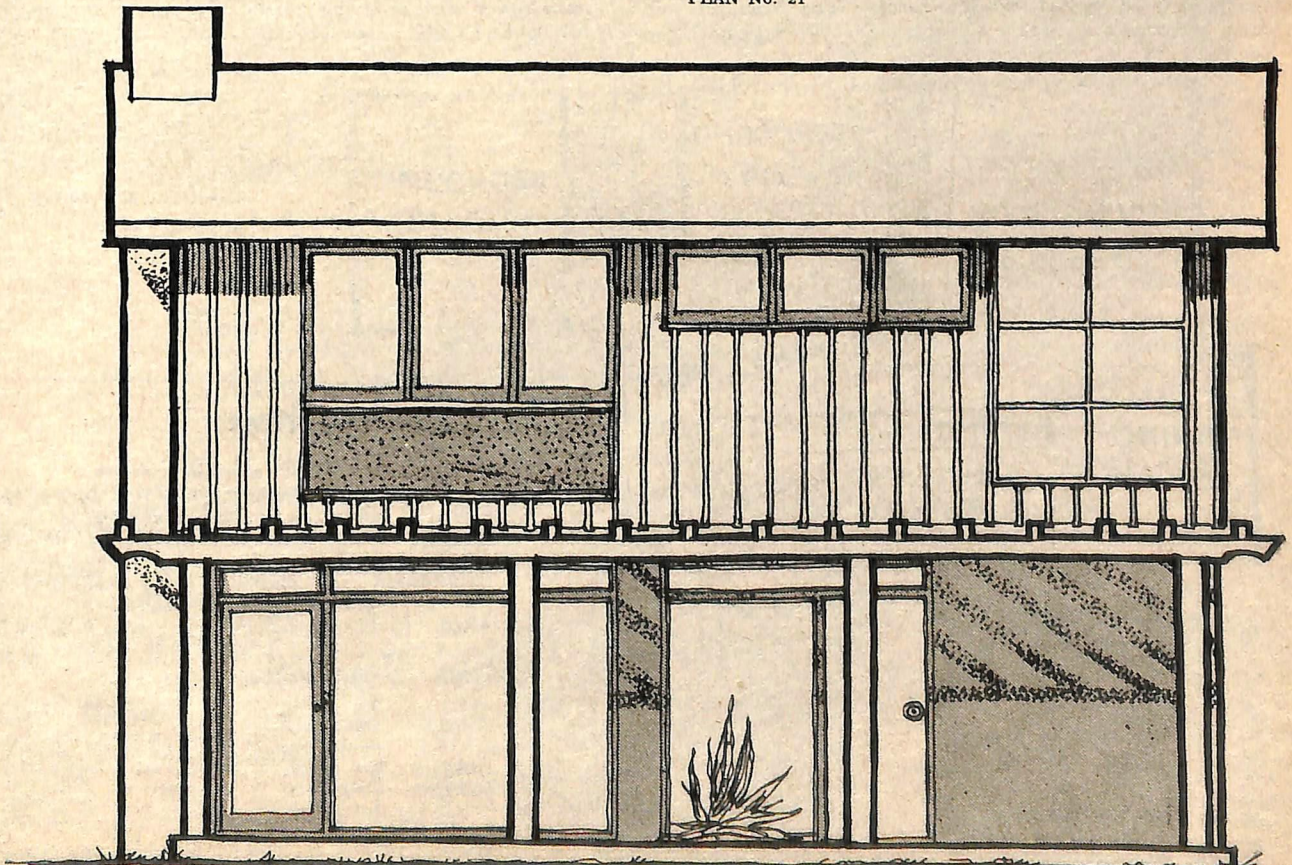
WALLS Ground floor—colour washed brick.
First floor—asb. cement.
ROOF AREA Terracotta or cement tiles.
12-squares.

Colour Suggestion

WALLS (Ground floor) French grey.
(First floor) Dusty pink.
Infill panels—strong grey.
ROOF Pale grey.
TRIM Pearl grey.
DOOR Deep lavender.
EAVES Soft pink.

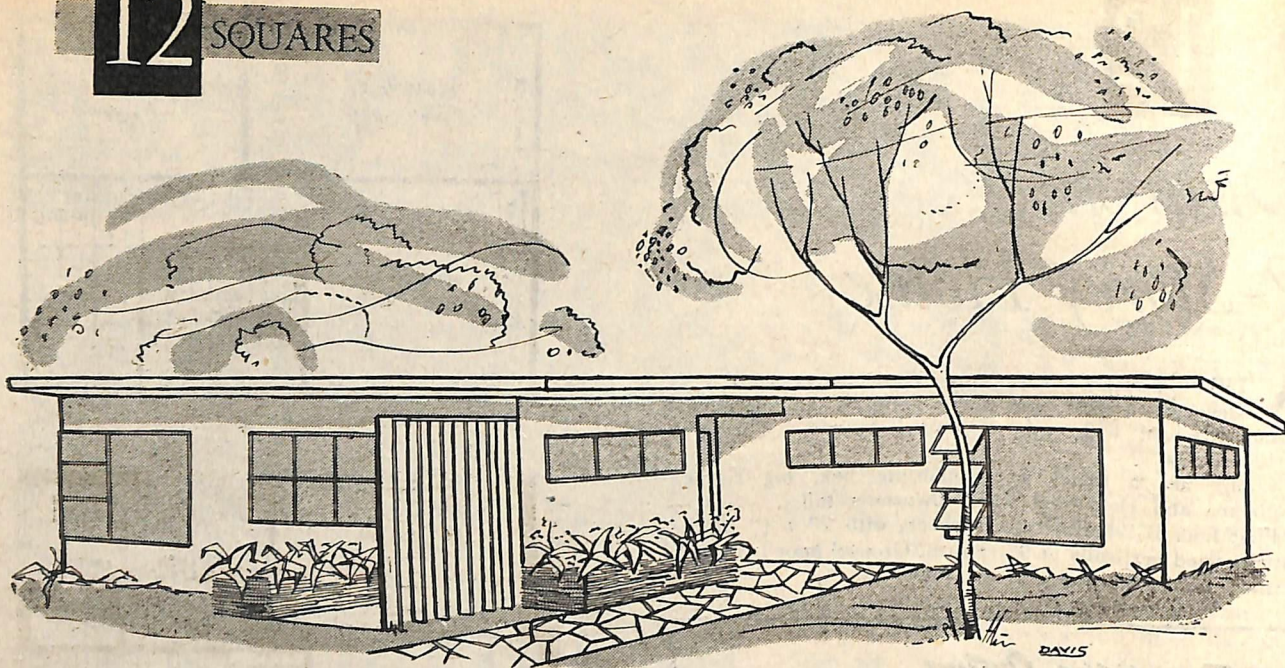


Architect, John P. Ley, B.Arch.
A.R.A.I.A., A.R.I.B.A.
PLAN No. 21



12

SQUARES

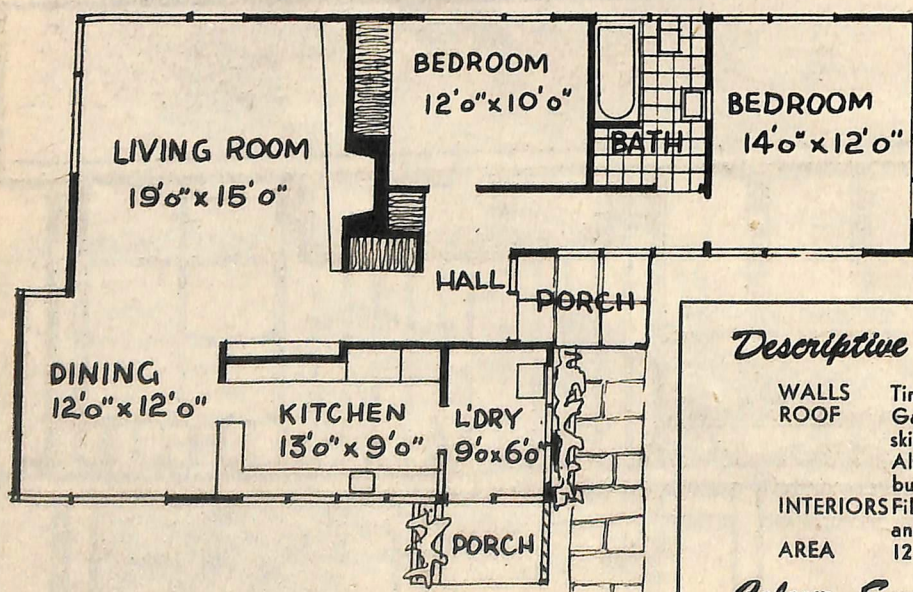


Simplified Plan *Suits 40' to 60' block*

PLANNED so that it could be placed in alternative ways to suit a narrow or a wide block, this two-bedroom, 12-square house deserves your attention. It makes clever use of existing space. The fireplace wall has been used to supply a wardrobe, linen cupboard and

coat cupboard. Another pleasing feature is the in-built floor-to-ceiling shelf for books in the living room.

The dining room, kitchen and living room flow into each other with only the partial division of the projecting kitchen wall and open breakfast bar.



Architect, W. Watson Sharp.
F.R.A.I.A.
PLAN No. 22

Descriptive Outline

WALLS Timber or asbestos cement.
ROOF Gable over main block, becoming a skillion over bedroom wing.
Alternative roof could be flat with built-up roofing or aluminium.
INTERIORS Fibrous plaster in living room, softboard and hardboard elsewhere.
AREA 12-squares.

Colour Suggestion

WALLS Deep jade.
ROOF Grey-green.
TRIM Off white.
SCREEN Tangerine
DOORS Tangerine
EAVES Peacock green.

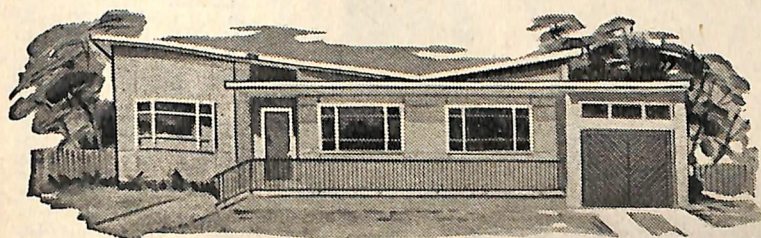
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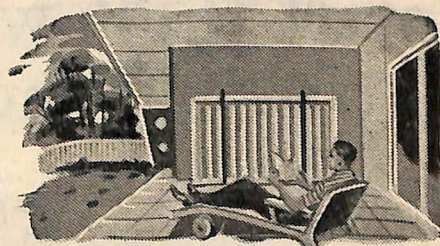
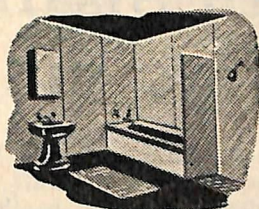
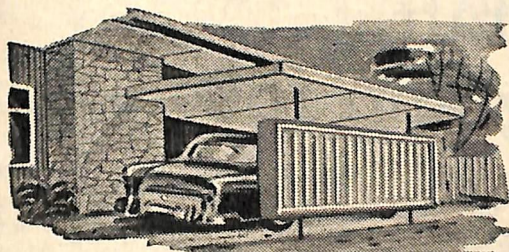
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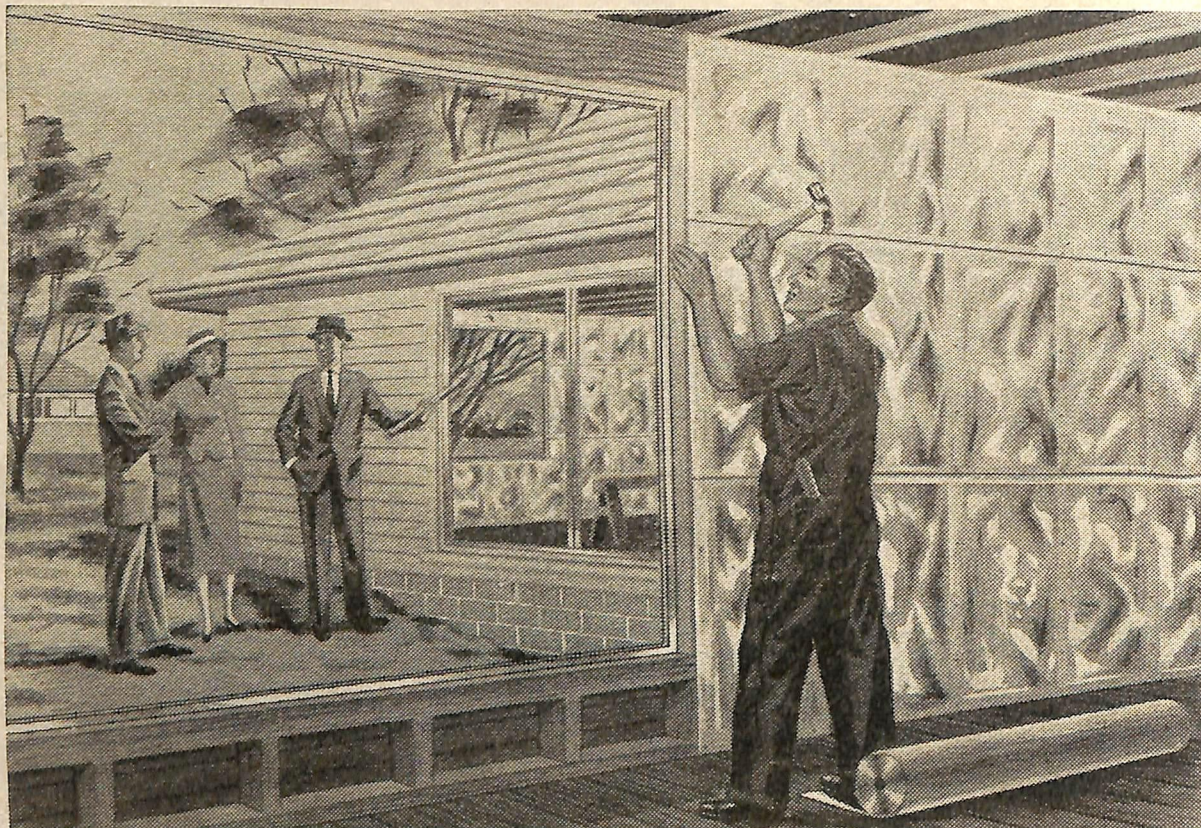
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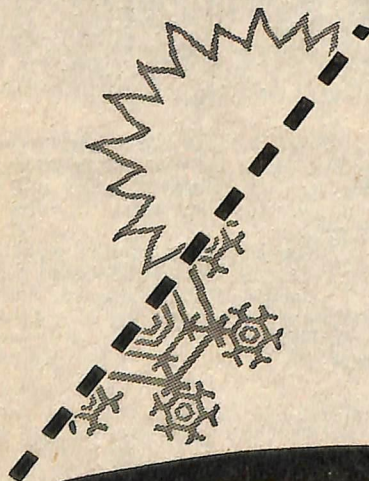
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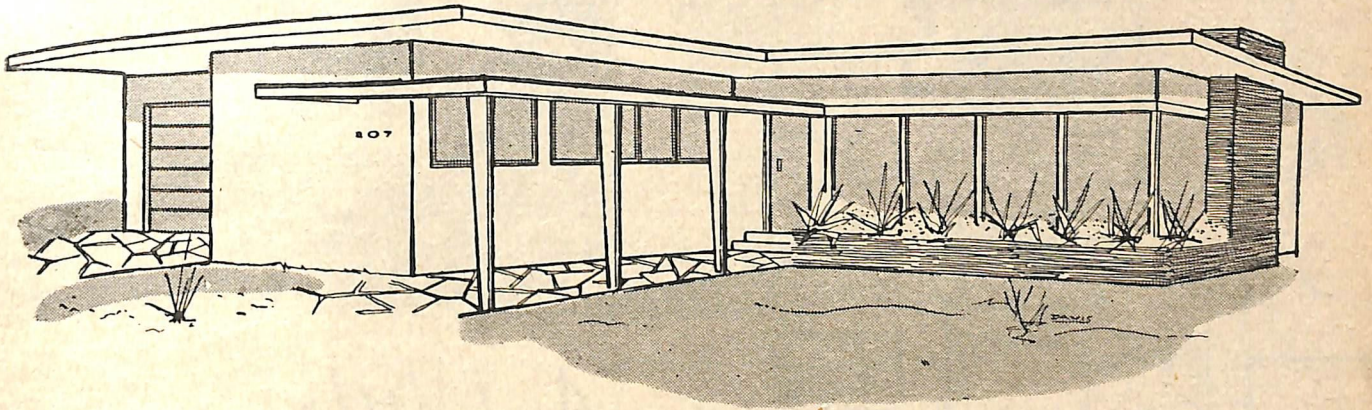
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12 SQUARES

A Plan to Satisfy Most Family Needs

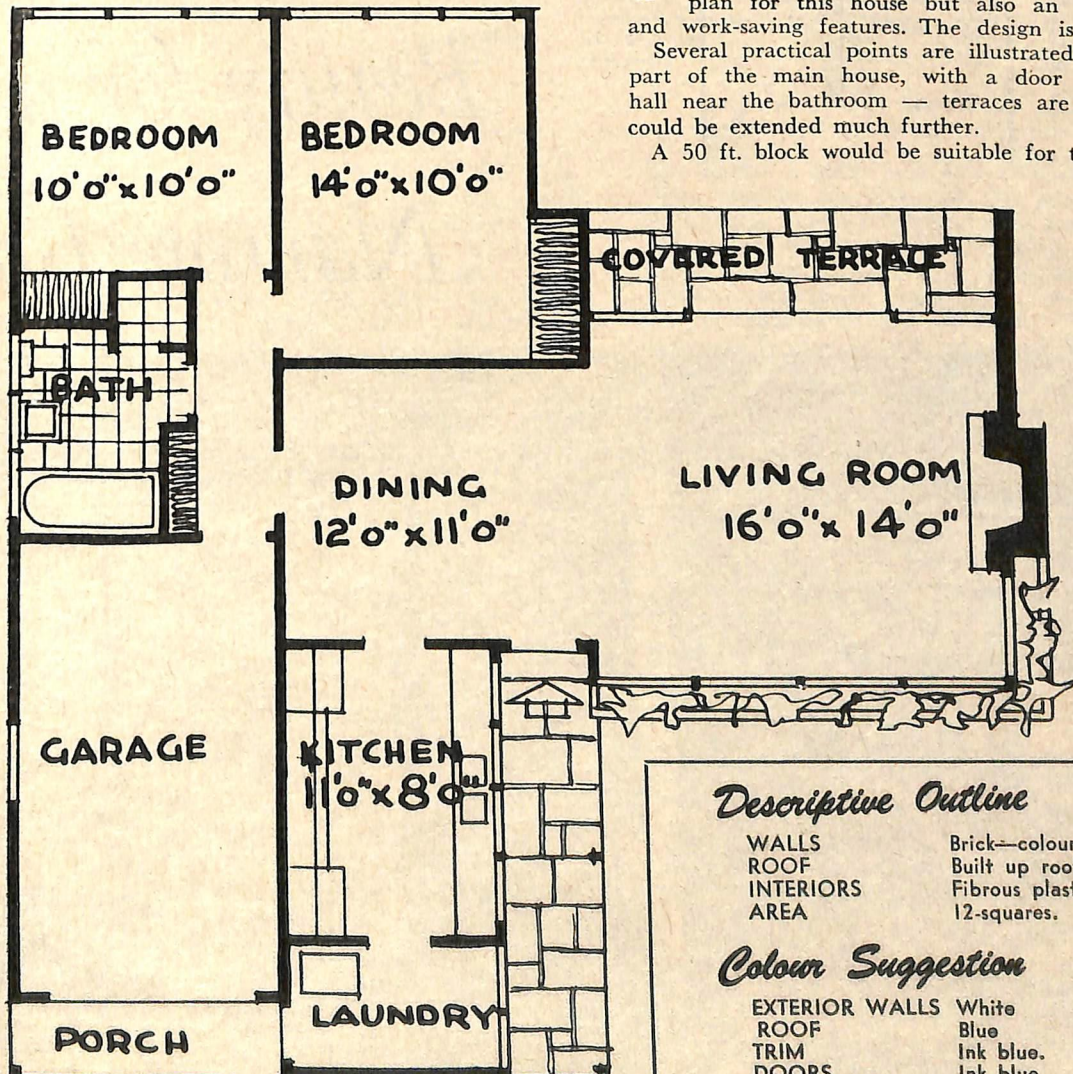


Architect, W. Watson Sharp, F.R.A.I.A.
PLAN No. 23

THE architect has not only provided a really satisfactory plan for this house but also an interesting layout and work-saving features. The design is 12 squares.

Several practical points are illustrated. The garage is part of the main house, with a door leading into the hall near the bathroom — terraces are roofed over and could be extended much further.

A 50 ft. block would be suitable for this design.



Descriptive Outline

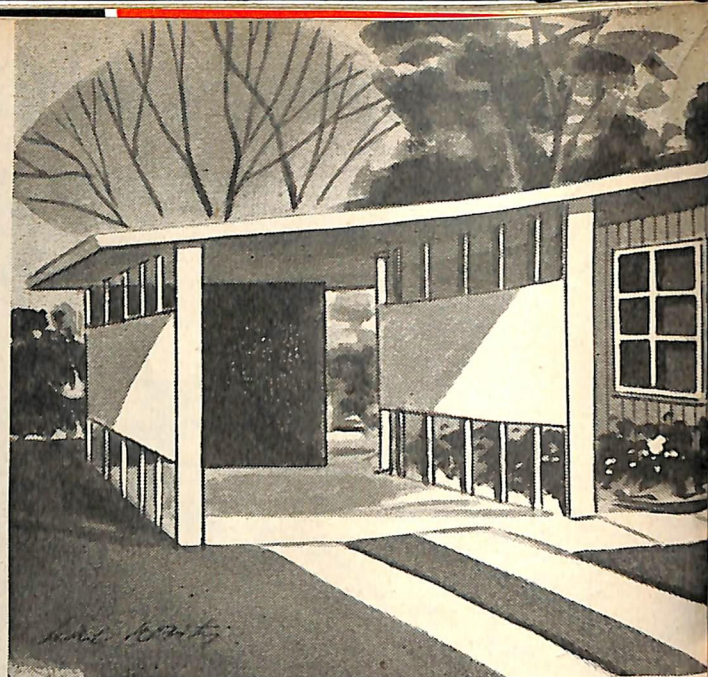
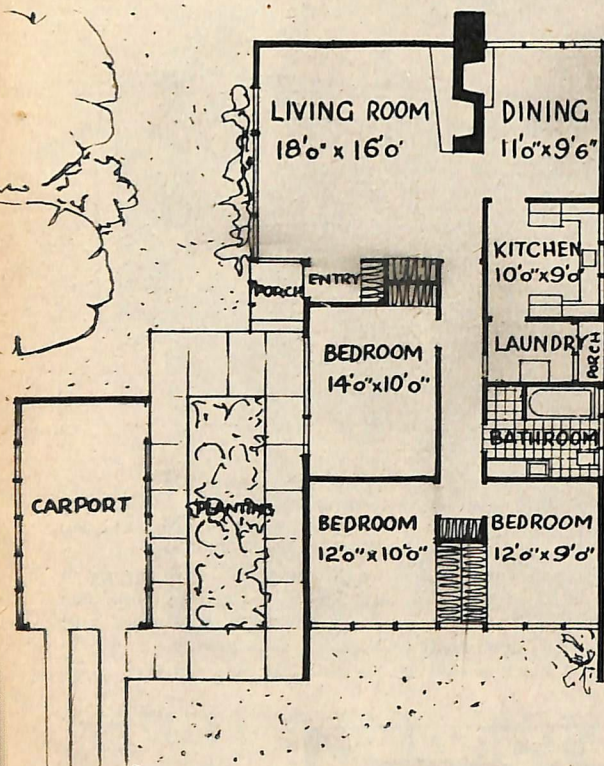
WALLS	Brick—colour washed.
ROOF	Built up roofing or aluminium.
INTERIORS	Fibrous plaster.
AREA	12-squares.

Colour Suggestion

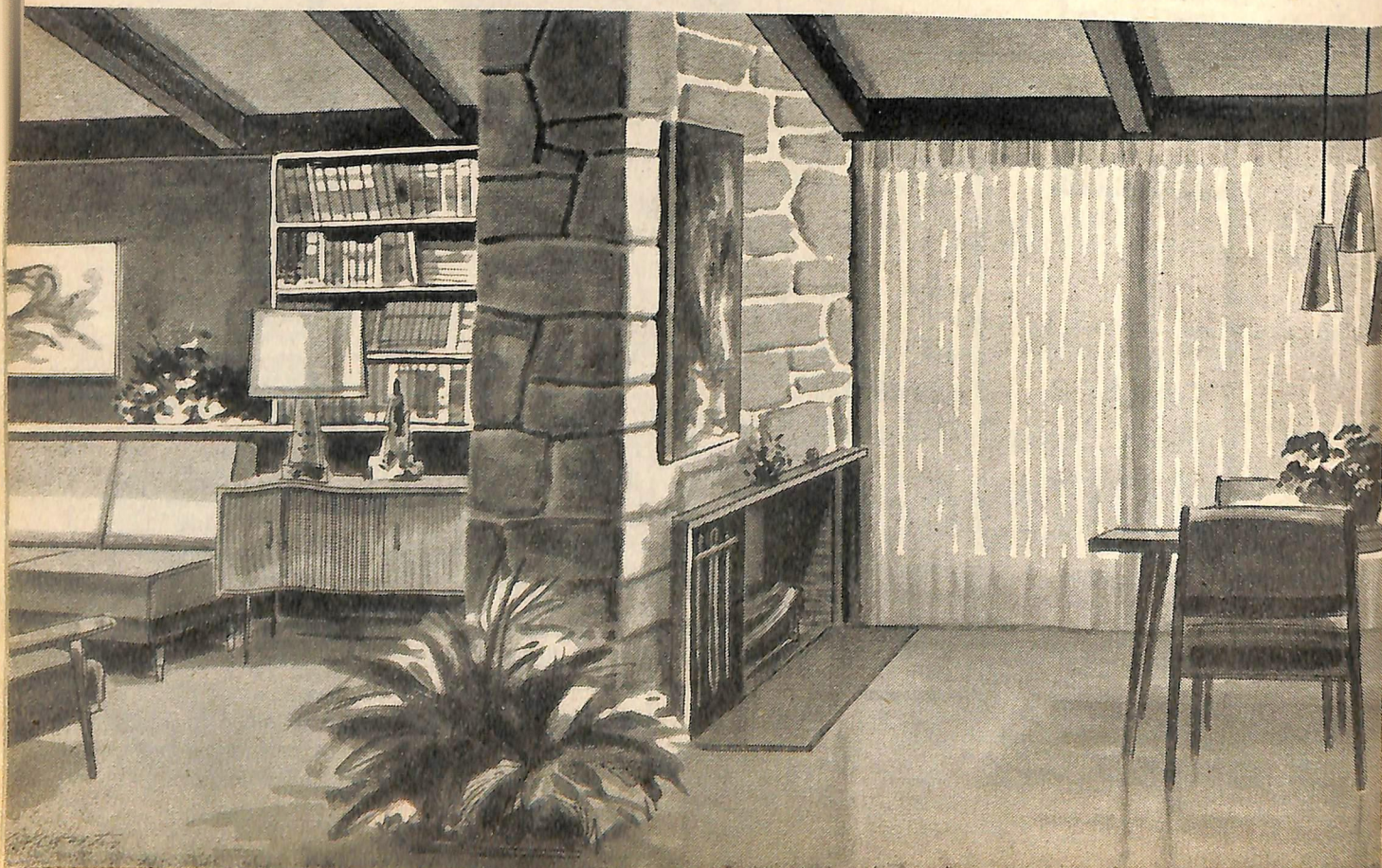
EXTERIOR WALLS	White
ROOF	Blue
TRIM	Ink blue.
DOORS	Ink blue.
EAVES	Citron.

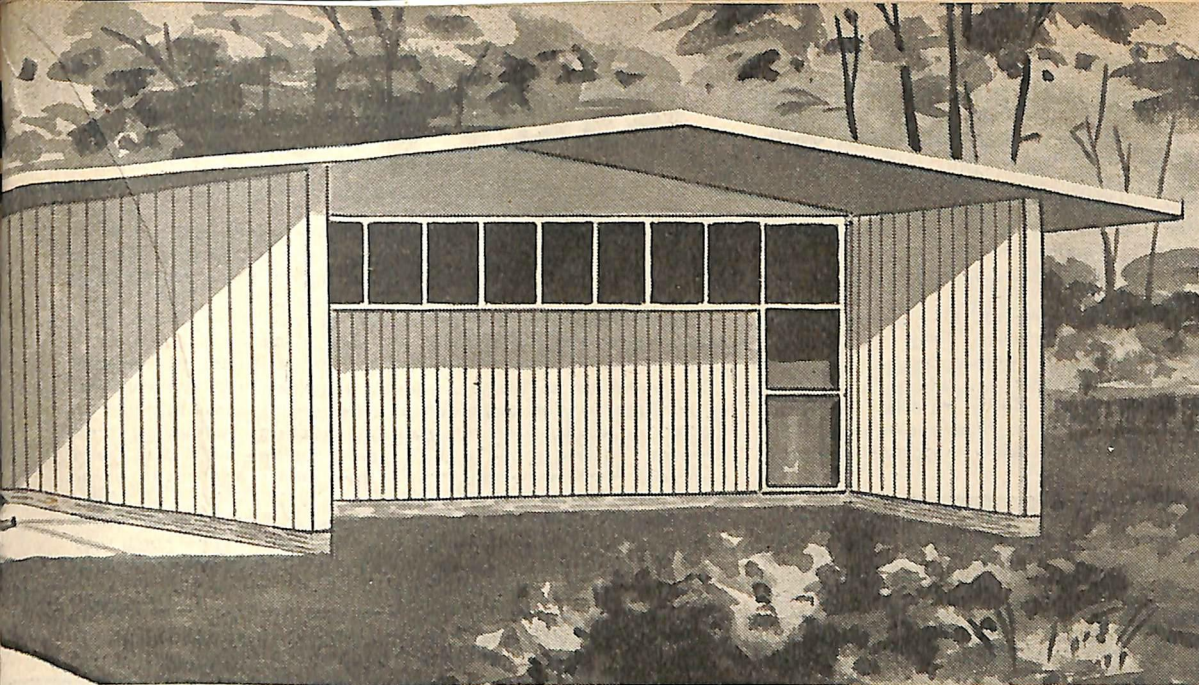
12 SQUARES

Architect, W. Watson Sharp, F.R.A.I.A.
PLAN No. 24



A Little Beauty for a Narrow Lot





Descriptive Outline

WALLS	Timber or asbestos cement.
ROOF	Corrugated asbestos cement.
INTERIORS	Fibrous plaster.
AREA	12-squares.

Colour Suggestion

WALLS	Natural timber.
ROOF	Grey-green
TRIM	Grey-green
DOORS	Lime yellow.
EAVES	Lime yellow.

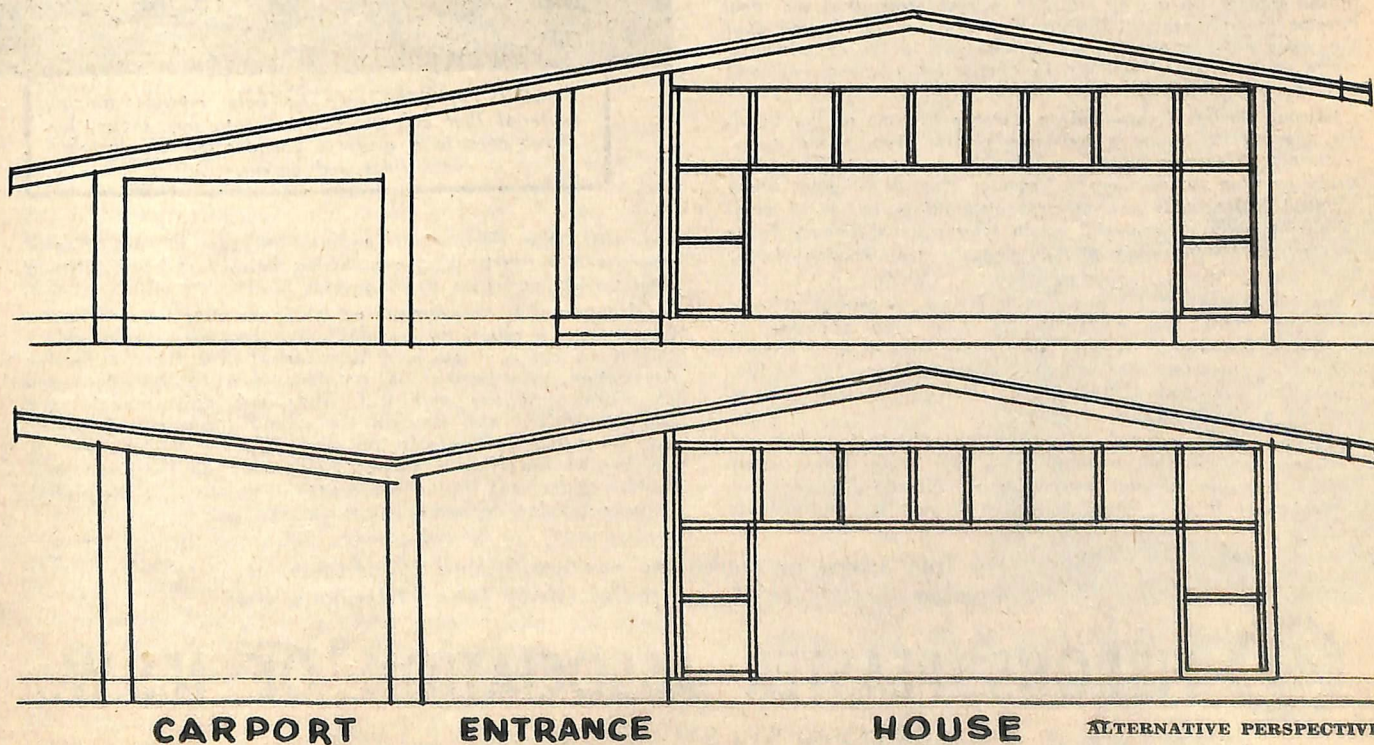
EASILY accommodated on a 50 ft. block, this three-bedroom 12 sq. house has a good appearance, gained by linking carport to house entrance-way. This entrance-way is partly roofed, partly open, so that an informal planting area can add interest to this feature.

A fireplace wall between living and dining rooms supplies both rooms with warmth. If the second fireplace wasn't wanted on the dining side, this opening

could become a buffet or a floor-to-ceiling book shelf.

The architect has saved valuable space by substituting for the door between bedroom wing and laundry a pass-through for soiled clothes. Clothing can be dropped through sliding panels into a basket in laundry.

Planned for timber construction, the house could be built in asbestos cement or brick. The roof is low-pitched and covered with corrugated asbestos cement.



CARPORT

ENTRANCE

HOUSE

ALTERNATIVE PERSPECTIVE

the inside story . . .

The **inside** of your home is as important as the outside. Over 80 per cent of the area you see day in and day out consists of walls and ceilings. So it is important when you're building or buying a home that you remember the need for good walls and ceilings.

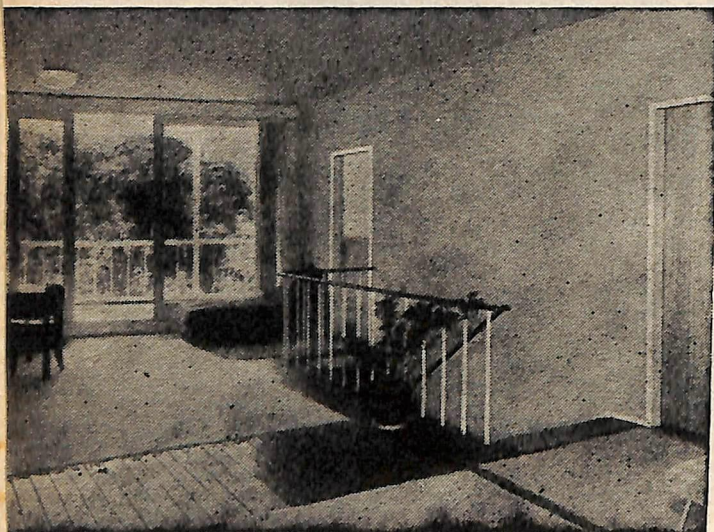
Fortunately their cost usually represents only about 5 per cent of the total building investment. Thus there's no extravagance in selecting them for lifetime service, comfort and enjoyment. It is only logical that you should select for your walls and ceilings the interior lining material that will not only meet your requirements as to final appearance, but also bring you the advantages of fire-safety, acoustical control,

against fire spreading inside the house.

You should not overlook or underestimate the importance of quiet and privacy. When your walls are of Fibrous Plaster, you've taken a big step towards reducing noise transmission from one room to another. Because it exercises a high degree of sound absorption and acoustical control, it has been truly said that for peace and quiet you should use fibrous plaster.

Another of the great advantages Fibrous Plaster enjoys over other materials is that it comes in so many different designs. In addition to flat sheets of any desired dimensions, Fibrous Plaster products include curved sheeting, acoustic tiles, cornices, lighting troughs, wall vents, baffle vents, fire-place surrounds, curtain pelmets, mural bas reliefs and many other ornamental features. It permits almost any concept of architectural design — from flat expanses of sheet to intricate ornamental work. Such treatment ensures that your home has that individualism and personalised appearance that is your very own.

Incidentally, all of these surfaces are unexcelled as a base for decoration. Whether paint, wall-paper or other coverings



This beautiful home with its smooth, clean walls and ceilings illustrates perfectly the modern interior designs that can be achieved with Fibrous Plaster.

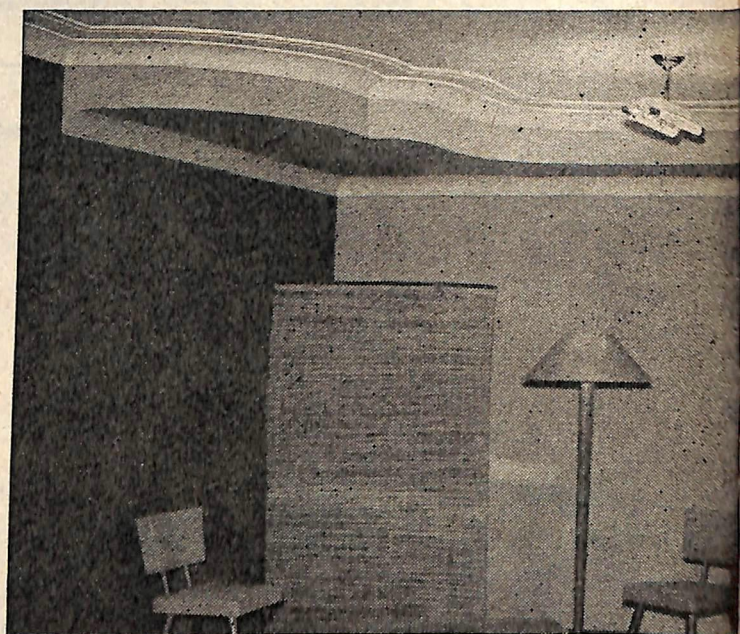
low-cost maintenance, long life and economy. These are the vital factors.

Those who take the trouble to consider them always choose fibrous plaster (in one or more of its many forms) as the ideal interior lining material. Fibrous Plaster has been proven over the years — it is not some new idea still in the experimental stage — and it is still by far the most popular wall and ceiling material in Australia.

Fibrous Plaster is designed to last the lifetime of the building. Having its origin in rock, the plaster used in the manufacturing process is sturdy and highly resistant to knocks or scratches from furniture — impacts or children at play. Many Fibrous Plaster walls and ceilings installed in homes of comparatively early vintage still retain their original beauty today — despite rough usage and inadequate maintenance during their life.

The initial cost of Fibrous Plaster is low — probably lower than you think and certainly low when you consider its durability. Because of its qualities it helps in arranging finance and also it costs less than other materials to insure against fire. Should you ever wish to sell, Fibrous Plaster walls and ceilings promote a higher re-sale value.

Fire represents a major threat to the safety of your loved ones and to your life's investment — your home! Unlike some wallboards made of combustible fibres, Fibrous Plaster won't burn because it can't burn. It is one of your greatest shields



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(Continued from page 15)

In Sydney it is common to use bush sand which already contains a proportion of lime and no lime is added when this is used.

Where local stone is available it may be preferred to use it for work up to floor level. Stones should be roughly squared, laid on their natural bed and bedded in cement mortar. On good ground for single-storey construction 18" stonework is sufficient. Under special conditions walls up to 24" wide may have to be used.

Most difficulties and failures are experienced on clay foundations, particularly when floaters—large loose stones—occur in the clay. Clay expands considerably when it is wet and shrinks in its dry stage. Everyone has seen the large cracks that open up in clay soils during dry weather. Drying and wetting of the ground in different seasons causes considerable movement of the foundations, the result of which is cracking in the structure above.

If one corner of a house rests on a floater and the remainder on clay this danger is increased. A difficulty sometimes encountered on rocky land is that what appears as solid rock may turn out to be a floater, resting on a layer of clay. In spite of all the extra hard work involved these floaters should be removed. If the floater cannot be removed altogether it is sometimes sufficient to "break its back", by blasting a few shots in it.

Generally the safest course with clay foundations is to dig down to a level so deep down that the ground is no longer affected by seasonal changes of moisture. But this is not always possible because in some cases this level may be as much as 15 feet down. Such difficulties are encountered particularly in the Adelaide area, to a lesser degree in Sydney's North Shore area and some of the Western Suburbs. Special types of footings have been designed for such situations where the normal strip footing is not applicable. They include inverted Tee shapes, deep beam and pier and beam footings. In the last-named piers are sunk down to a level of shale or bedrock and beams above ground level carry the weight of the walls above these piers. This, however, is an expert's job and where the ground appears difficult and treacherous the wisest course of action is to get an experienced engineer's or architect's advice.

Footings and foundation walls carry the weight of the walls and the roof. Most of the floor load is taken by piers which should be no further apart than 6 ft. from centre to centre. In Victoria red gum stumps are quite common for this purpose, while in N.S.W. 9" by 9" brick piers are mostly used.

An important item, however, that cannot be omitted is the damp-proof course. This course is built into the walls to prevent the moisture in the ground from travelling upwards through the walls. Lead is the ideal material for the purpose, but many other materials may be used. Aluminium is becoming quite common in N.S.W. and waterproof mortars of a proprietary make are often used in Victoria. If metal is used a strip of material is laid on each skin of the cavity wall below the level of the floor timbers and below and just above the level of a concrete slab. The cavity starts at least two courses below the damp-proof course. During bricklaying mortar drops down into the cavity. If this mortar remains lying above the damp course, moisture will penetrate through the mortar into the house. If it is allowed to drop down below the damp course no harm can be done. An added precaution is to leave weep-holes—vertical joints without mortar—at the bottom of the external skin to allow any water to run out.

One other little point is worth remembering: Conscious of the dangers inherent in some foundation conditions local councils and many lending organisations require to be notified after the trenches have been dug. If the inspector has not arrived within 48 hours work on the foundations may proceed and trenches may be filled in.

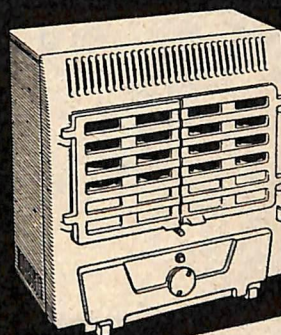
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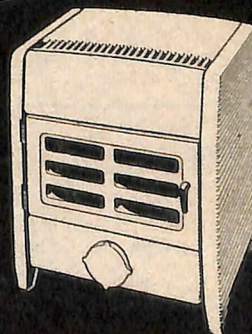
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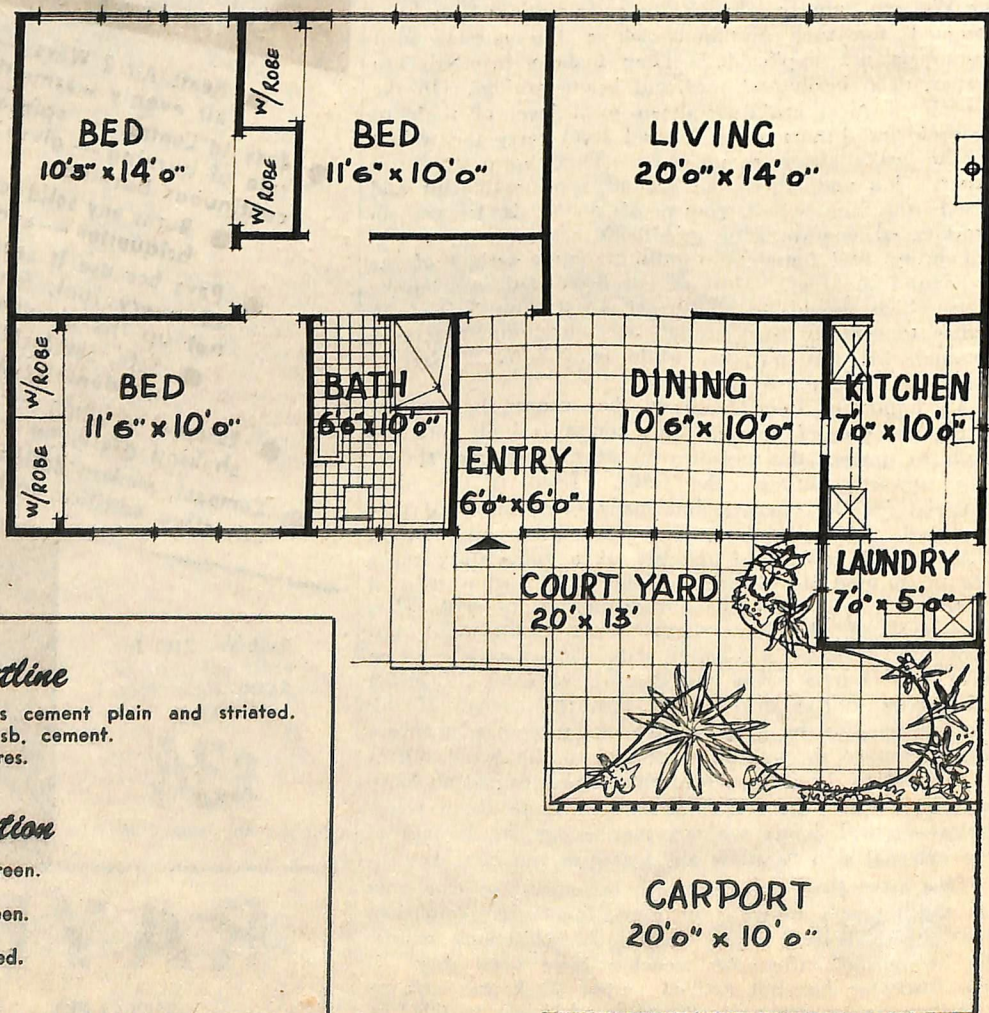
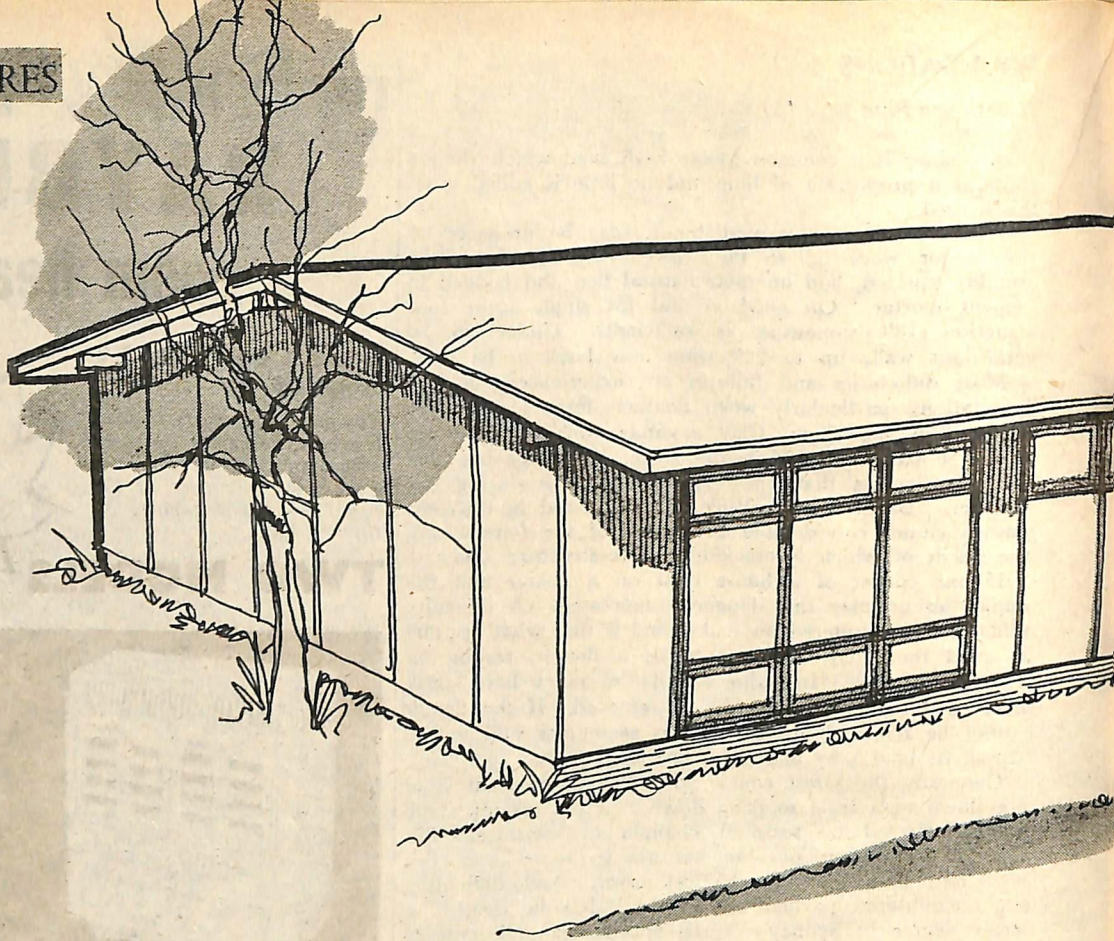


RAYBURN

room heaters

12

SQUARES

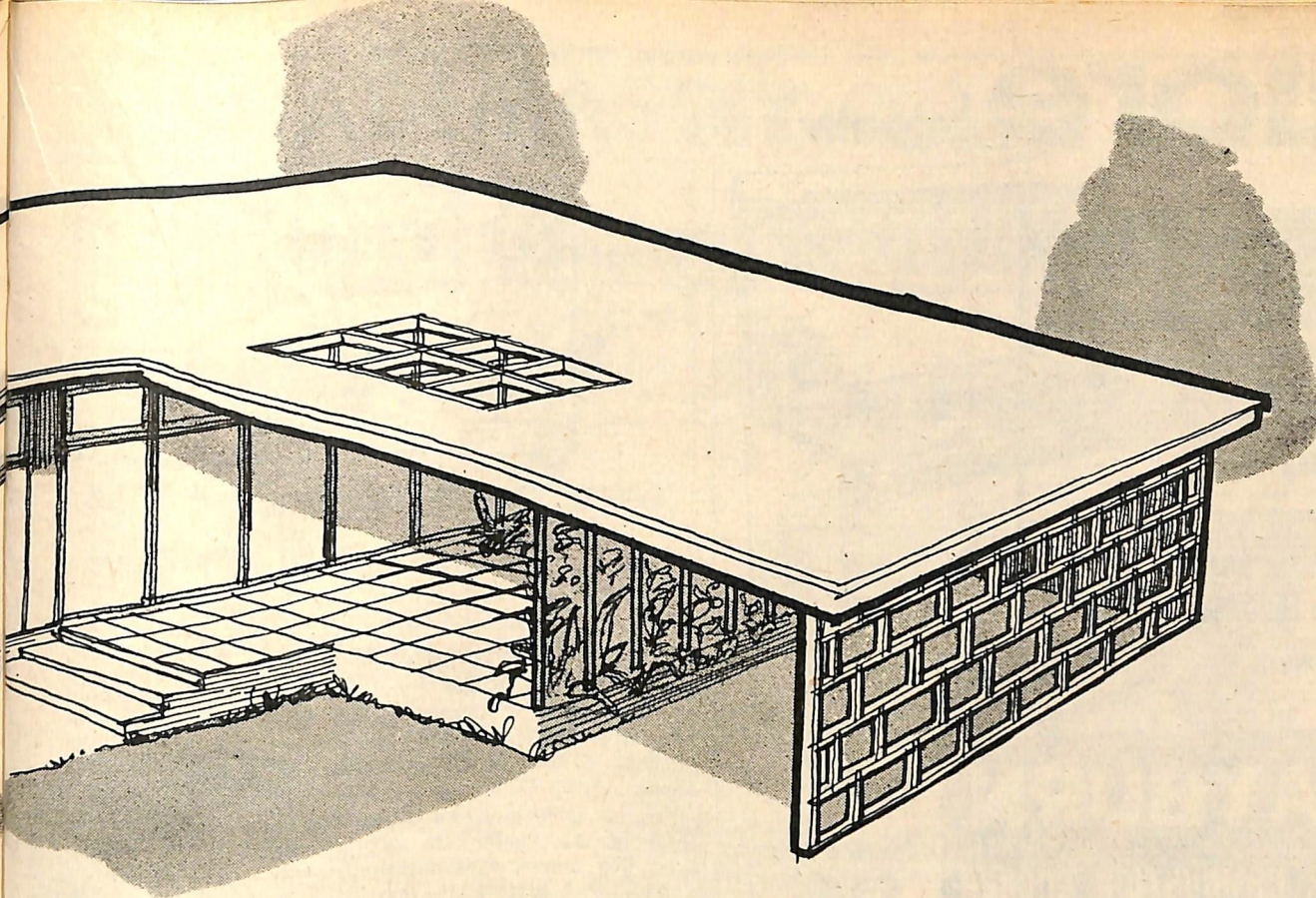


Descriptive Outline

WALLS	Asbestos cement plain and striated.
ROOF	Corr. asb. cement.
AREA	12-squares.

Colour Suggestion

WALLS	Deep green.
BATTENS	White.
TRIM	Pale green.
ROOF	White.
DOOR	Bright red.
EAVES	White.



This House Faces

Architect, John P. Ley, B.Arch.,
A.R.A.I.A., A.R.I.B.A.
PLAN No. 25

Front or Side!

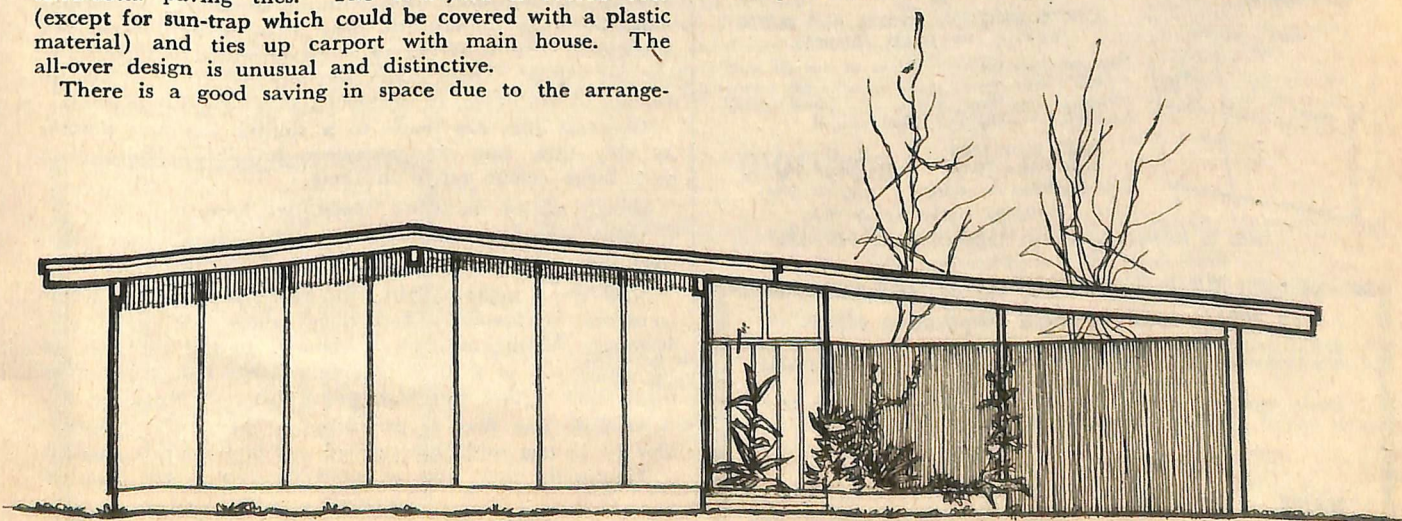
TYPICAL of the popular trend in asbestos cement construction, this neat house of 1190 square feet has three bedrooms, living room, separate dining room, kitchen, laundry and carport.

Lobby, dining room and courtyard are paved. A choice of paving could be made from cement, sawn stone, or terra-cotta paving tiles. The courtyard is roofed over (except for sun-trap which could be covered with a plastic material) and ties up carport with main house. The all-over design is unusual and distinctive.

There is a good saving in space due to the arrange-

ment of bedrooms-bathroom wing. The living, dining rooms and kitchen benefit in bigger living space.

The external sheeting is asbestos cement fixed vertically, with perhaps one or two walls in striated asbestos. Roof is a low-pitched gable covered with corrugated asbestos cement. Internally the laundry ceiling is raked with the roof pitch but the remaining ceilings are flat.



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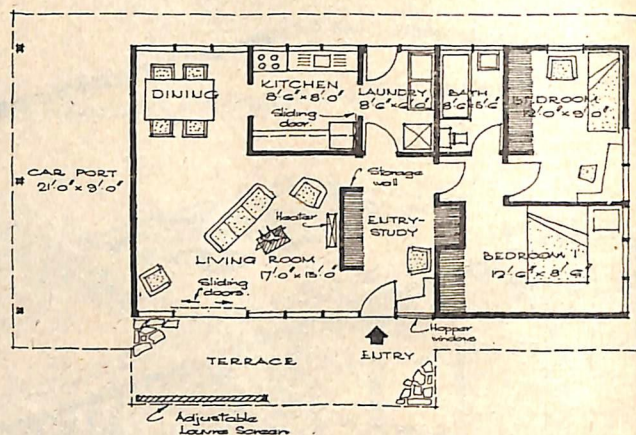
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VARIETY IN 8½ SQUARES

(Continued from page 7)



PLAN 2.

A door leads from the living room to the carport and another leads from the laundry to an area which could be set aside for drying. Door from the kitchen to laundry is sliding—to avoid any danger of accident in the kitchen. There is no door between dining area and kitchen.

Scheme 2 features an adjustable louvre screen in the front of the house. It can be moved to let in the prevailing breeze, shut out the midday sun, and it gives a wonderful privacy to the living room. The French doors open out on to this sheltered area of the terrace.

ROOFING

(Continued from page 23)

One for grading (to drain off the rainwater), one for insulation (a function that the roof space fulfils in the pitched roof), and a surface to be walked on. Only if designed properly to solve all these problems will the flat roof give complete satisfaction. But then it will not be a cheap construction.

For covering the roof Marseilles patterned tiles are available in various red, tan and brown shades and also green and blue and may be glazed, semi or unglazed, the glossier tile being more waterproof. Tiles are wired to roof battens and their interlocking sides and heads ensure waterproofness when the pitch is no less than about 26°. Tiles may be used at a lower pitch down to 21° (and even as low as 15° has been used without trouble), but sarking must be used underneath, i.e., a layer of bitumenised felt which forms a barrier to whatever water may penetrate the tile joints. These joints, incidentally, ensure a certain amount of ventilation in the tiled roof which is important.

Concrete tiles are made to a similar size and pattern as clay tiles, but are somewhat heavier. There is a very large colour range in them.

Shingle tile or slates are rarely used here.

Sheet coverings include asbestos cement, corrugated steel sheets, aluminium, metal, and also copper and lead.

Steel sheets make a light roof which is important where transport is involved and they allow for light roof framing. Minimum pitch is about 1 in 12, but 1 in 16 or about 10° is a more recommendable minimum. The main point is that you must paint this roof regularly.

At least one firm is producing a metal tile. Multiple tiles (7 in one roof) are pressed out and stove enamelled.

Aluminium may also be used as corrugated sheeting.

(Continued overleaf)

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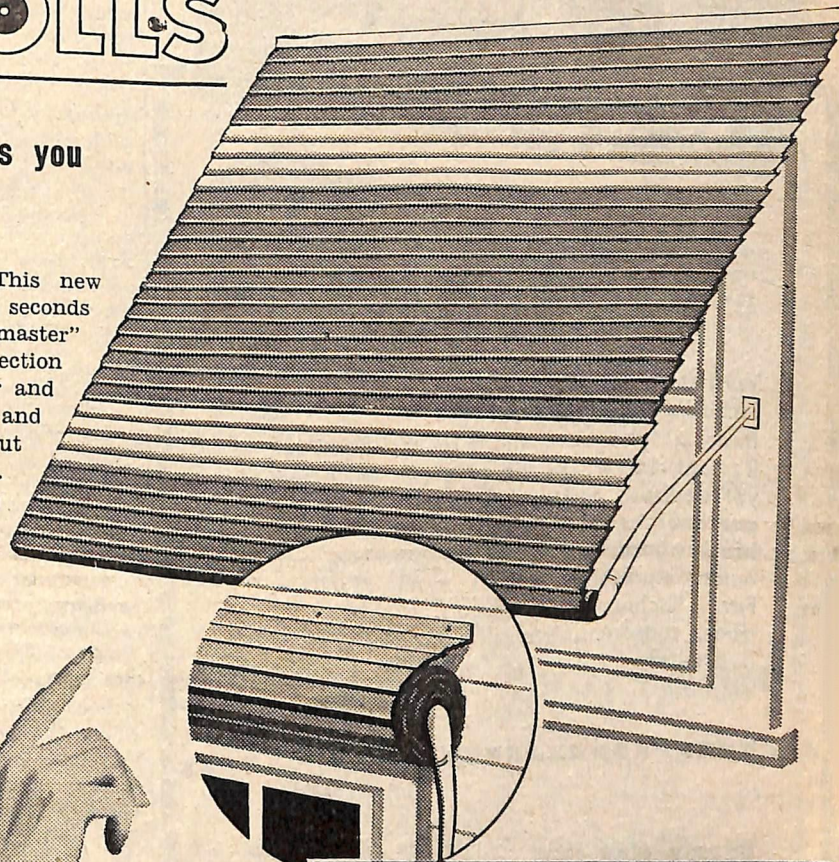
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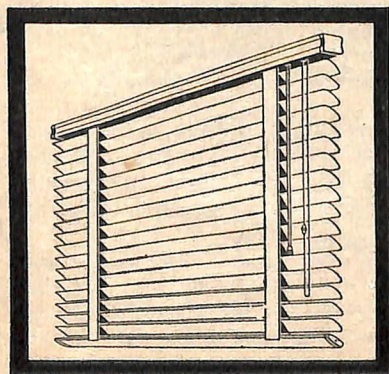
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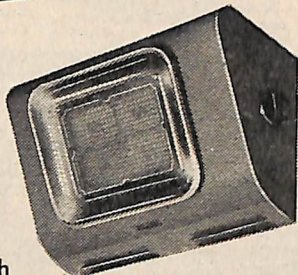
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PP-36

(Continued from page 58)

The aluminium tile is also a sheet with tile shapes pressed out and available in a number of attractive colours. The recommended minimum pitch is 21°.

Asbestos cement roofing which is made in two sizes of corrugations, standard and super six, can be used for a comparatively low pitch. Where extremely low pitches are required, seal the end laps with bitumen.

In addition to tiles and sheet materials membranes are available. They are usually bituminous felts, supplied in 1, 2 or 3-ply thickness and laid in bituminous compounds. This work is done by specialist firms which give several years guarantee, but upkeep is always a factor with bituminous felt roofs. Although used also on low-pitched roofs its main use is on flat timber roofs where it is laid on tongued and grooved boarding, and covered with gravel or similar material to protect the bitumen from the sun. Felt is also used as a waterproof membrane on concrete roofs and covered with sand, tiles, etc.

Construction Details. Leakages in roofs rarely occur in the main area but usually where a roof adjoins a vertical surface such as a parapet or a chimney. It is therefore extremely important to protect these danger points with metal flashings which divert water that might otherwise penetrate the joint.

For habitable rooms in the roof, where windows in the gable walls are not possible, dormers are used. They have a certain picturesque charm but add waterproofing and construction problems to the cost.

Gutters whose function it is to collect rainwater and divert it to downpipes can be either in metal or asbestos cement and fixed to the fascia board (eaves gutter) or boxed in wood, lined with metal and situated anywhere in the roof. The latter presents more dangers since gutters have a tendency to be blocked by leaves, etc.

The roof is exposed to a great deal of cold and particularly heat and, therefore, insulation must be provided. Its simplest and frequently sufficient form is the well insulated roof space. The roof space may be ventilated through the tiles themselves, through open lining under the soffits, through openings in the gable walls, through specially manufactured ridge ventilators, according to the severity of conditions. This ventilation is also desirable for the protection of roof timbers. Insulation can further be provided in the form of mineral wool batts or blankets either directly over the ceiling, the joists, or under the roof skin. Other insulation materials are also available, among them metal-foil building paper which reflects the heat of the sun.

FOR A BLOCK WITH NO VIEW

(Continued from page 13)

The main bedroom has a large built-in wardrobe. A smaller wardrobe is situated just outside the second bedroom door.

All plumbing is grouped to save installation costs. The washing machine is placed in the bathroom. For laundry work a door leads from the bathroom to service yard.

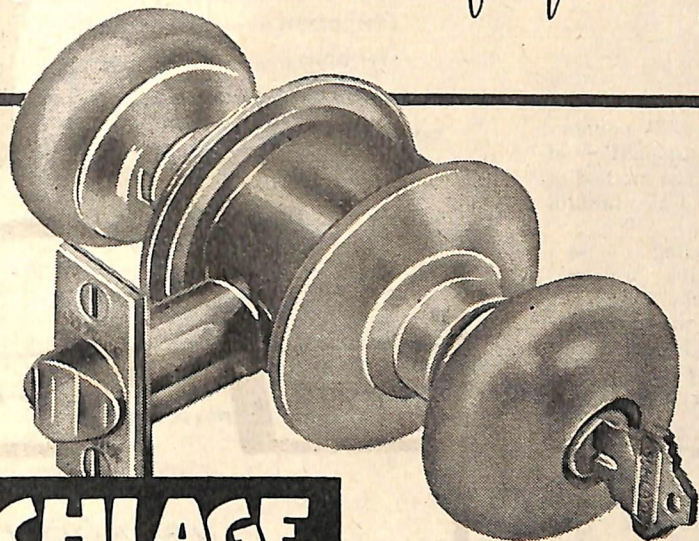
By placing the house as close as possible to the southern boundary line, and providing a screen along the northern boundary, a private garden can be obtained.

The carport could have tool storage cupboards at one end.

For economy most of the large window area is fixed glass between studs placed at four feet centres. Bottom and top sections are hinged or sliding to provide ventilation. In the bedrooms the opening parts are placed at the side of the fixed glass.

The roof is flat but a skillion or simple gable roof could be substituted. On the north side the roof line continues straight over the terrace, but a portion of this roof has been left uncovered to give more light to the family room and to create an interesting effect.

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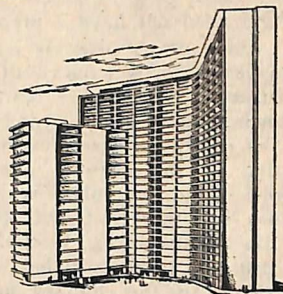
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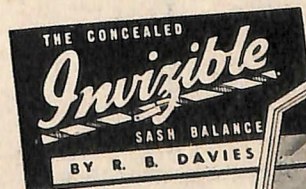
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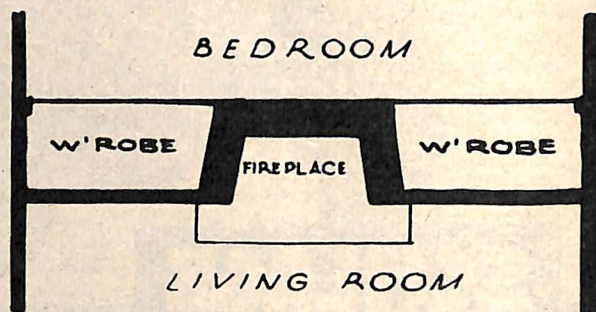
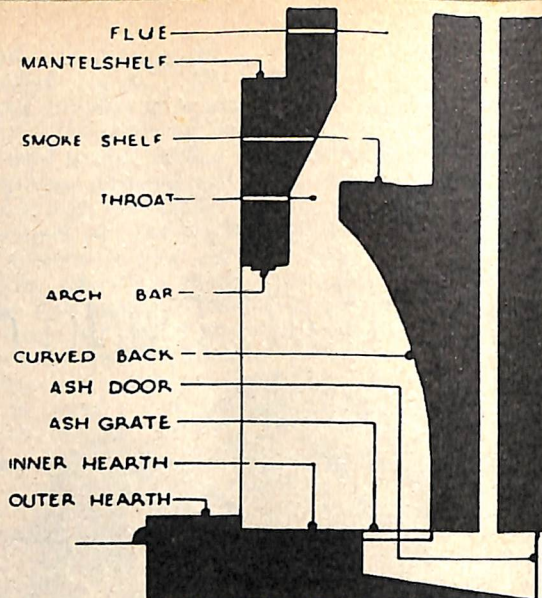
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The first diagram is a profile section through a correctly constructed fireplace. This shows the fundamentals that govern its efficient working.

(Continued next page)



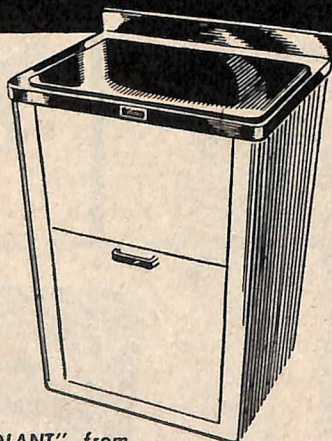
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The sloping back is necessary to throw the heat out into the room and to prevent most of it from going up the chimney. This back serves a twofold purpose and makes possible the smoke shelf above it, which prevents down draughts from sending the smoke back through the fire place into the room.

The width of the fireplace opening can be anything from 2 feet 3 inches to 3 feet 6 inches, but the height of the opening should not exceed 2 feet 3 inches. Two feet is better.

The depth should never be less than 1 foot 6 inches. Should it be desired, for any reason, to make the height greater than that suggested, then the depth of the fireplace must be increased.

The brickwork (or stone) above the fireplace opening is supported on arch bars. The curved back should continue for at least 3 inches above the opening — preferably more. If this precaution is not taken, the back wall will defeat its own object and merely direct the smoke out into the room.

The throat is about 4 inches wide by the full width of the fireplace. Above this point the flue is "gathered" on until it assumes the proportions of 14 inches by 9 inches.

The hearth may contain a grate discharging into an ash pit if the floor is some distance above the ground, or to a small graded container, as shown in the diagram. A metal door on the outside makes the removal of the ashes an easy task.

This can only be done, of course, when the fireplace is on an outside wall. This is quite a common position for a fireplace, often used for the sole purpose of working in an ash pit.

But when a fireplace is on an outside wall a lot of the heat is lost. A fire soon warms up the bricks at the back

of the fireplace, and when this is within the house the room behind benefits considerably.

A fireplace on an outer wall can be pushed out so that no room space is taken up by it, but the recesses at the side of one within the house can be turned to considerable advantage, as shown in the second diagram.

The height of the chimney is another important factor, and this is one on which it is rather difficult to lay down rules. It is generally accepted that the top of the chimney should extend beyond the highest point of the roof, but this depends on the surroundings and the prevailing wind.

A much lower chimney will be efficient on the windy side of the house than that required on the lee. A roof causes the moving air to rise and drops it down on the other side. It will consequently draw the smoke up out of a low chimney on one side, but drive it back down a low chimney on the other side.

Furthermore, a high chimney on the windward side is always in danger of being overturned, especially if it is on an outside wall. A chimney in toward the centre of the structure is not only likely to draw better, but forms an admirable anchor for the roof.

Tall buildings, tall trees, or hills in close proximity to the house are apt to cause down draughts, and when these conditions occur, chimneys much higher than usual are called for. In hilly country one occasionally encounters a building site where some fold in the ground or perhaps the convergence of two or more valleys produce conditions where all the skill and experience in the world will not entirely obviate smoky fires under certain directions of wind. But such a circumstance is rare.

Like most things, building a smoke-free fireplace is very simple, if it is done right in the first place.

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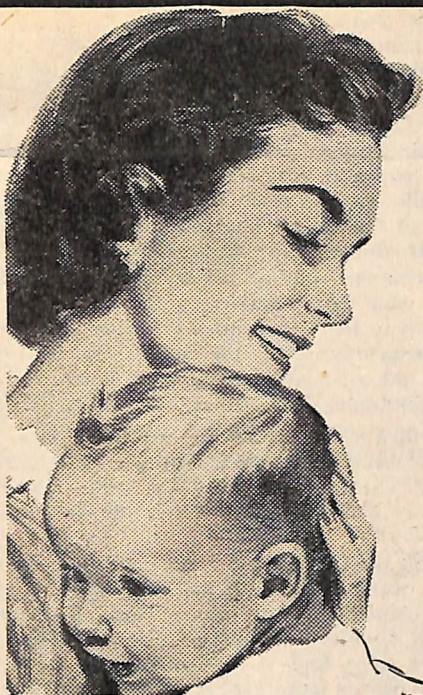
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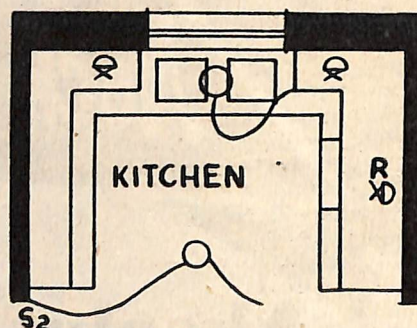
(Continued from page 39)

Illumination of house numbers would frequently be of great help and external lighting is a deterrent for burglars. In addition many outdoor activities could be continued after dark such as garden work.

A particularly interesting application of light is the illumination of trees, flowers, pools and shrubs in the garden which take on an entirely new interest at night.

B. LIVING ROOM: Diffused overall light can be provided by means of indirect lighting reflected from the ceiling, by fluorescent tubes concealed in the pelmet boards or above fittings. The main requirement in the living room is flexibility. Have enough sources of light in correct positions to provide various effects to suit different activities. When listening to music or for quiet conversation the lights should be subdued, avoid overhead lights which shine in your eyes when leaning back in a lounge chair. When playing cards have the light directly over the table. For parties have good general illumination together with localised effects. Close work such as reading, writing, sewing is the most important lighting problem and the one most easy to solve. Together with localised light that illuminates the work you should always use subdued background lighting. The eyes become tired and strained if there is too much contrast between the well-lit work and the room in general. There are lamps available which provide just that general background illumination together with localised direct light.

C. DINING is often a further function of the living room. Lights should concentrate attention on the dining table. A ceiling fitting over the table can be used, or a standard lamp next to it or a recessed light in the ceiling will give you spotlight on the table together with subdued light for the rest of the room.



Detail of the kitchen section.

D. KITCHEN: The kitchen is a work room and the aim must be to provide a high level of general illumination together with localised lighting over working areas such as the sink, stove and work counter. In addition it is desirable to put light inside cupboards, ovens and refrigerator with plunger switches so that light is switched off and on automatically when doors are operated. This principle could well be extended to cupboards which are too deep to be seen clearly.

E. BEDROOMS: Bedrooms need good general illumination though the level need not be as high as in other rooms. Particular care must be taken that lights do not shine in your eyes when lying down. For the dressing table mirror it is essential to have light from two directions directed on the face or figure, either from both sides or from above and below, thus avoiding shadows. Two individual adjustable reading lamps should be provided for a double bedroom. When a bedroom is used as a study or sewing room the same conditions apply as in a living room.

F. BATHROOM: A small room with reflective surfaces the bathroom usually gets a sufficient quantity of light,

but not always the right kind. As mentioned for the dressing table, light at the shaving mirror should come from two directions.

G. UTILITY, LAUNDRY, GARAGE. Too often there is a tendency to be skimpy with these rooms. They are work rooms and need adequate light for the work to be performed even if it is not performed every day. Fluorescent is particularly suited for work bench. Fittings in halls and staircases should be planned to prevent accidents (avoid glare and contrasts) and so that light shines into hall cupboards, linen press, etc. Where this is not possible plunger switches should be fitted.

H. SPECIAL DECORATIVE EFFECTS. This is a possibility for home decoration which is often neglected and which leaves wide scope for imagination. Tubes concealed behind pelmet can highlight interesting curtain materials. Murals and pictures can be featured by spotlighting. Niches and recesses in walls or china display cabinets can be lighted inside.

Generally it pays to have an adequate number of light points installed. They do not cost very much when installed during construction and will not only safeguard your health and make your home pleasant but leave you prepared for any further development in lighting that the future may bring. When you employ fluorescent light remember that though dearer to instal it is much more economic to use except in positions where light is frequently turned on and off.

Your electricity bills will not be any higher by using a greater number of lights where you actually need them, because these lights will be turned off when not required for a specific visual task. You may feel you cannot afford a complete light installation desirable though it may be. The fact is you cannot afford to be without it.

A 3-STAGE PLAN

(Continued from page 11)

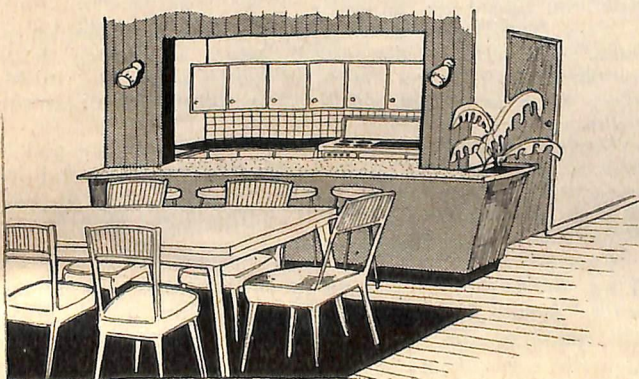
In the three stages of building . . .

1. The bedroom wing can be omitted and the family room would then become the bedroom. The area would be 9.5 squares and the house would cost about £3,700 to build.

2. With two bedrooms, as shown in the plan, and with the family room, the area would be 13.2 squares and the cost approximately £5,100.

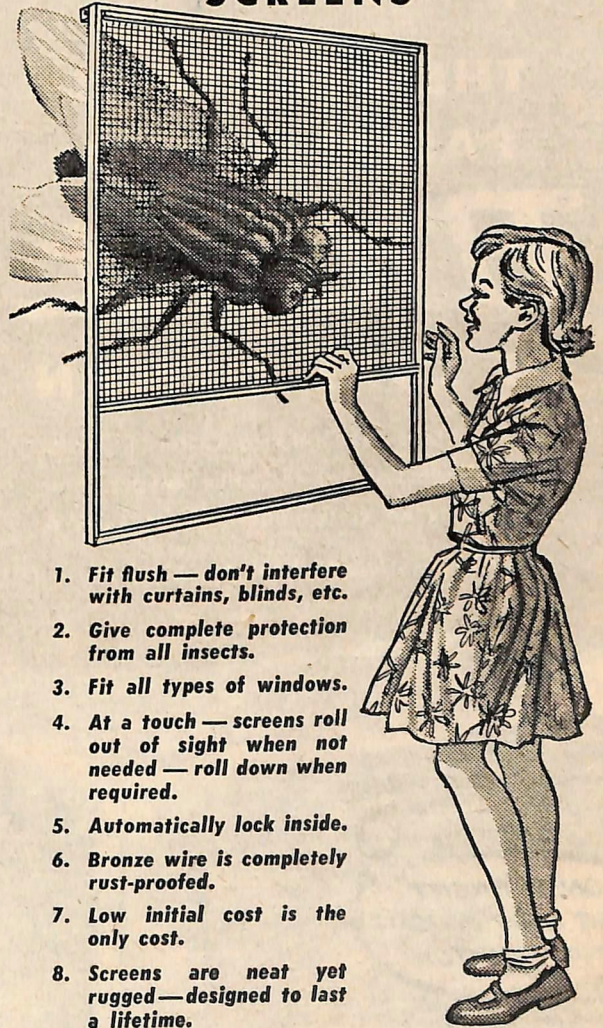
3. With three bedrooms and family room (extra bedroom is shown on plan with dotted lines) the house would be 15.4 squares and cost £5,950.

The house is built of timber, with low-pitched gable roof sheeted with corrugated asbestos cement. The external walls of the living room and kitchen facing the street are stone and brick, respectively. The living room has highlight windows to the street for maximum privacy.



Counter and stools divide kitchen from dining area. Wall above is finished with vertical timber.

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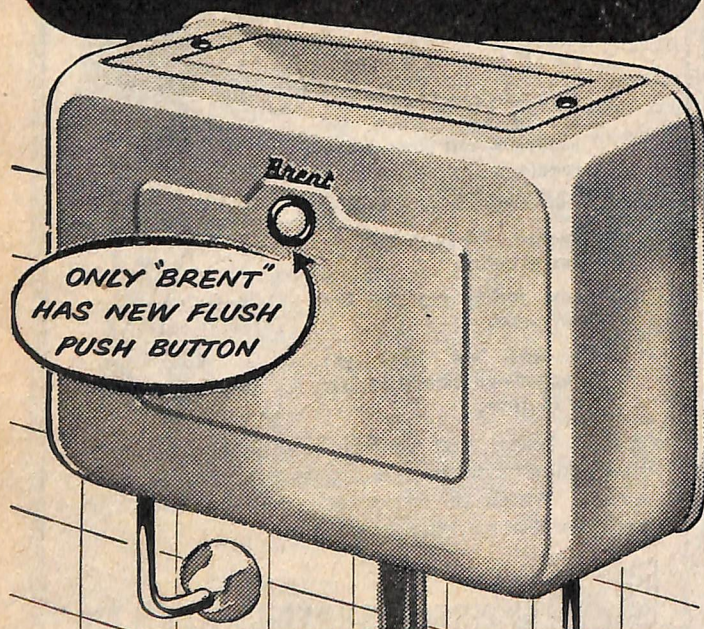
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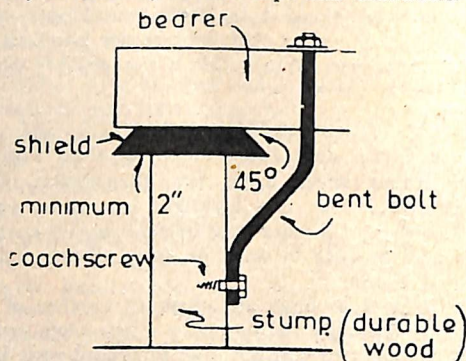


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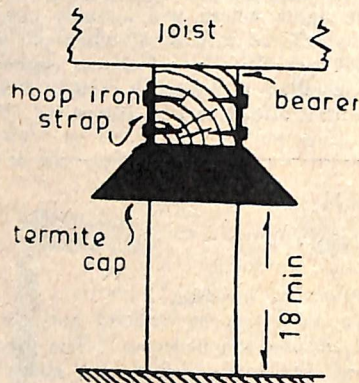
(Continued from page 34)

Brick and concrete piers.—Place caps on the damp-proof course of brick piers, then rest the bearers on them. If holding-down is needed, a $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. bolt may be cast into the concrete pier, the caps perforated, slipped over the bolts and bedded on cement mortar or tar and pitch mixed to a heavy consistency to seal caps and bolt-holes.



FIXING BEARERS AND TERMITE CAPS TO WOODEN STUMPS

Wooden stumps.—If caps are nailed on, all nail heads must be soldered over. Where holding-down is required, do not spike nail bearers, as this perforates the caps. Instead, use a bent bolt coach-screwed to the stump.



ANOTHER METHOD OF FIXING TERMITE CAPS

Fireplaces, porches, terraces.—Shields should be inserted above damp-proof course in brickwork, or bonded into concrete. Joins with shields from adjoining walls should be soldered with a 1 in. lap. In wooden buildings, where fireplaces, etc., are isolated, shields must be fitted all round.

External walls.—Shield is laid on damp-proof course and projects and turns down on inside face only.

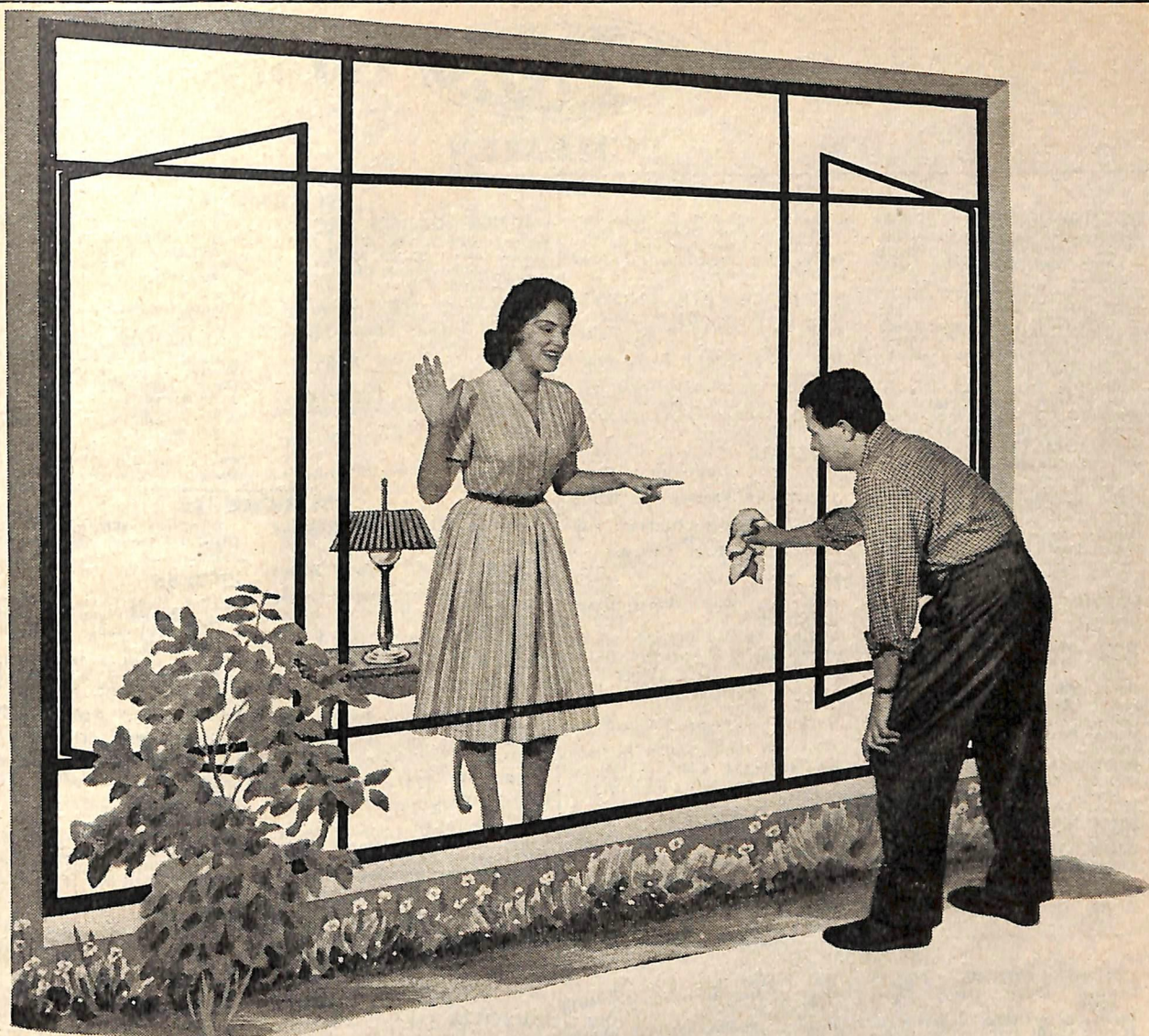
Mortar.—All mortar below shield level should consist of 1 part cement, 1 part lime and 6 parts sand, as termites can penetrate poor quality mortar and gain access to structural timber via the cavity.

Weep Holes.—The cavity should be concrete-filled up to damp-proof course and shield level, and weep holes positioned in the first course of bricks above the shield. Weep holes below the shield allow termites to enter the cavity and use it as access to timber.

Internal Walls.—A shield 5 inches wider than the wall is laid on the damp-proof course and projected at least $\frac{1}{2}$ in. horizontally with a turn down of 2 ins. at 45° on both sides of wall. Where walls meet, T-junction shields with mitred joints should be used.

Concrete Floors.—A continuous concrete course at least 3 ins. thick, projecting 3 ins. both inside and outside the walls, should be laid on the foundation walls. Slope the course on the outside to allow for rainwater run-off. Concrete floors should be butted to this course, the junction and all expansion joints poisoned with creosote oil at the rate of 1 gallon to 100 feet of joint. All structural timber

(Continued on page 70)



Dream homes need dream windows . . . **K-M Steel "Slimline" Casements**

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NEW



COLOUR

SCHEMES

SCHEME 2

LOUNGE—DINING ROOM
Ceiling: Chartreuse Super Matt.
Walls: Dawn Grey, Super Matt.
Feature Wall: Deep Jade, Super Matt.

Door: As Walls, Super Satin.

HALL & PASSAGE

Ceiling: Deep Jade, Super Matt.

Walls: Chartreuse, Super Matt.

Door: Dawn Grey, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (1)

Ceiling: Deep Jade, Wedgewood Blue, Super Matt.

Walls: Off White, Super Matt.

Door: As Ceiling Super Satin.

BEDROOM (2)

Ceiling: Candy Pink, Super Matt.

Walls: Lilac, Super Matt.

Door: As Ceiling, Super Satin.

KITCHEN

Ceiling: Chartreuse, Super Matt.

Walls: Dawn Grey, Super Satin.

Upper Cupboards, Cupboard Frames and Kitchen Door: White, Super Enamel.
Lower Cupboards: Burnt Clay, Super Enamel.

BATHROOM AND SHOWER

Ceiling: White, Super Satin.

Walls: China Blue, Super Enamel.

Door: Wedgewood Blue, Super Enamel.

Architraves, Skirting and Windows: White, Super Satin.

Utility Areas: use White, Super Enamel

EXTERIOR

Walls and Downpipes: Coral, Hi Gloss.

Architraves, Fascia, etc.: White, Hi Gloss.

Door and Eaves (Timber): Turquoise, Hi Gloss.

Roof: Grey, Roof Guard.

SCHEME 5

LOUNGE—DINING ROOM

Ceiling: China Blue, Super Matt.

Walls: Mushroom, Super Matt.

Dining Wall: Deep Jade, Super Matt.

Door: As Wall, Super Satin.

HALL & PASSAGE

Ceiling: Deep Jade, Super Matt.

Walls: China Blue, Super Matt.

Door: As Ceiling, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (1)

Ceiling: Glacier Green, Super Matt.

Walls: Lavender, Super Latex.

Robes: Candy Pink, Super Satin.

Door: As Wall, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (2)

Ceiling: Frosty Blue, Super Matt.

Walls: Cloud Pink, Super Latex.

Robes: Wedgewood Blue, Super Satin.

Door: As Wall, Super Satin.

KITCHEN

Ceiling: Primrose, Super Satin.

Walls: China Blue, Super Satin.

Upper Cupboards: Wedgewood Blue, Super Enamel.

Lower Cupboards: Maypole Pink, Super Enamel.

Cupboard Frames: White Super Enamel.

Door: As Walls, Super Enamel.

BATHROOM AND SHOWER

Ceiling: Candy Pink, Super Satin.

Walls: Glacier Green, Super Satin.

Door: Carnation Red, Super Enamel.

EXTERIOR

Walls: Gull Grey, Hi Gloss.

Trim: White, Hi Gloss.

Eaves: Flamingo, Hi Gloss.

Door: Lagoon Blue, Hi Gloss.

SCHEME 6

LOUNGE—DINING ROOM

Ceiling: Dawn Grey, Super Matt.

Walls: Deep Jade, Super Matt.

Dining Wall: Burnt Clay, Super Matt.

Door: As Walls, Super Satin.

HALL & PASSAGE

Ceiling: Dawn Grey, Super Matt.

Walls: Deep Jade, Super Matt.

Door: As Walls, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (1)

Ceiling: Candy Pink, Super Matt.

Walls: Lavender, Super Latex.

Robes: Cloud Pink, Super Satin.

Door: As Wall, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (2)

Ceiling: Off White, Super Matt.

Walls: Olive, Super Latex.

Robes: Mushroom, Super Satin.

Door: As Wall, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (3)

Ceiling: Primrose, Super Matt.

Walls: Mist Blue, Super Latex.

Door: China Blue, Super Satin.

KITCHEN

Ceiling: Fiesta Yellow, Super Satin.

Walls: Dawn Grey, Super Satin.

Upper Cupboards, Cupboard Frames and Kitchen Door: White, Super Enamel.

Lower Cupboards: Delft Blue, Super Enamel.

BATHROOM AND SHOWER

Ceiling: Nile Green, Super Satin.

Walls: Cloud Pink, Super Enamel.

Door: White, Super Enamel.

EXTERIOR

Walls: Paradise Blue, Hi Gloss.

Trim: White, Hi Gloss.

Eaves: Coral Hi Gloss.

Door: Turquoise Hi Gloss.

Architraves, Skirting and Windows: White Super Satin.

Utility Areas: White Super Enamel.

SCHEME 8

LOUNGE—DINING ROOM

Ceiling: Primrose, Super Matt.

Walls: Lilac, Super Matt.

Fireplace Wall: Sea Green, Super Latex.

Door: As Wall Super Satin.

BEDROOM (1)

Ceiling: Lilac, Super Matt.

Walls: Aqua, Super Latex.

Bedhead Wall: Cloud Pink, Super Latex.

Door: Lilac, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (2)

Ceiling: Glacier Green, Super Matt.

Walls: Lavender, Super Latex.

Bedhead Wall: Suntan, Super Latex.

Door: Dawn Grey, Super Satin.

Architraves, Skirting and Windows: White Super Satin.

Utility Areas: White, Super Enamel.

KITCHEN & FAMILY ROOM

Ceiling: Primrose, Super Matt.

Walls: Mushroom, Super Satin.

Upper Cupboard Frames: White, Super Enamel.

Lower Cupboards: Salad Green, Super Enamel.

Door: As Wall, Super Enamel.

BATHROOM AND SHOWER

Ceiling: Candy Pink, Super Satin.

Walls: Frosty Blue, Super Enamel.

Door: Wedgewood Blue, Super Enamel.

EXTERIOR

Walls: Sun Yellow, Hi Gloss.

Trim: White, Hi Gloss.

Eaves: Salad Green.

Door: Horizon Grey, Super Enamel.

SCHEME 11

LOUNGE—DINING ROOM

Ceiling: Chartreuse, Super Matt.

Walls: Lilac, Super Matt.

Door: Lilac, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (1)

Ceiling: Lilac, Super Matt.

Walls: Aqua, Super Latex.

Bedhead Wall: Sea Green, Super Latex.

Door: Lilac, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (2)

Ceiling: Daffodil, Super Matt.

Walls: Dawn Grey, Super Matt or Super Latex.

Door: As Wall Super Satin.

KITCHEN

Ceiling: Chartreuse, Super Satin.

Walls: Lilac, Super Satin.

Upper Cupboards: Chartreuse, Super Enamel.

Lower Cupboards: Carnation Red, Super Enamel.

Frames: White, Super Enamel.

Kitchen Door: As Walls, Super Enamel.

BATHROOM AND SHOWER

Ceiling: Off White, Super Satin.

Walls: Olive, Super Enamel.

Door: Daffodil, Super Enamel.

EXTERIOR

Walls: Bungalow Cream, Hi Gloss.

Trim: White, Hi Gloss.

Eaves: Ripple Green, Hi Gloss.

Doors: White, Hi Gloss.

SCHEME 12

LOUNGE—DINING ROOM

Ceiling: Frosty Blue, Super Matt.

Walls: Sea Green, Super Latex.

Short Wall: Suntan, Super Latex.

Door: Frosty Blue, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (1)

Ceiling: Candy Pink, Super Matt.

Walls: Cloud Pink, Super Matt or Super Latex.

Robes: China Blue, Super Satin.

Door: As Wall, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (2)

Ceiling: Wedgewood Blue, Super Matt.

Walls: Daffodil, Super Latex.

Robes: Dawn Grey, Super Satin.

Door: Dawn Grey, Super Satin.

Architraves, Skirting and

Windows: White, Super Satin.

Utility Areas: White, Super Enamel.

KITCHEN

Ceiling: Chartreuse, Super Satin.

Walls: Dawn Grey, Super Satin.

Upper Cupboards: Salad Green, Super Enamel.

Lower Cupboards, Cupboard Frames and Kitchen Door: White, Super Enamel.

BATHROOM AND SHOWER

Ceiling: Nile Green, Super Satin.

Walls: Mushroom, Super Satin.

Door: Dawn Grey, Super Enamel.

EXTERIOR

Walls: Shadow Blue, Hi Gloss.

Trim: White, Hi Gloss.

Eaves: Sun Yellow, Hi Gloss.

Door: Flamingo, Hi Gloss.

SCHEME 15

LOUNGE—DINING ROOM

Ceiling: Glacier Green, Super Matt.

Walls: Mushroom, Super Matt.

Door: As Wall, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (1)

Ceiling: Candy Pink, Super Matt.

Walls: Lilac, Super Matt.

Bedhead Wall: Nile Green, Super Matt.

Door: As Wall, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (2)

Ceiling: Primrose, Super Matt.

Robes: Dawn Grey, Super Matt or Super Latex.

Door: As Wall, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (3)

Ceiling: Cloud Pink, Super Matt.

Walls: Sea Green, Super Latex.

Door: Candy Pink, Super Satin.

Architraves, Skirting and Windows: White, Super Satin.

Utility Areas: White, Super Enamel.

KITCHEN

Ceiling: Deep Jade, Super Satin.

Walls: Chartreuse, Super Satin.

Upper Cupboards, Frames: White, Super Enamel.

Lower Cupboards: Burnt Clay, Super Enamel.

Door: As Wall, Super Enamel.

BATHROOM AND SHOWER

Ceiling: Olive, Super Satin.

Walls: Off White, Super Enamel.

Door: Candy Pink, Super Enamel.

EXTERIOR

Walls: Flame, Super Matt.

Trim: White, Hi Gloss.

Eaves: Paradise Blue, Hi Gloss.

Door: White, Hi Gloss.

SCHEME 16

HALL & PASSAGE

Ceiling: Cloud Pink, Super Matt.

Walls: Dawn Grey, Super Matt or Super Latex.

Door: As Walls, Super Satin.

KITCHEN

Ceiling: White, Super Satin.

Walls: Dawn Grey, Super Satin.

Upper Cupboards: Deep Jade, Super Enamel.

Lower Cupboards: Maypole Pink, Super Enamel.

Frames and Kitchen Door: White, Super Enamel.

BATHROOM AND SHOWER

Ceiling: Deep Jade, Super Satin.

Walls: Glacier Green, Super Enamel.

Door: White, Super Enamel.

EXTERIOR

Walls: Claret, Hi Gloss.

Trim: White, Hi Gloss.

Eaves: Sun Yellow, Hi Gloss.

Door: Paradise Blue, Hi Gloss.

SCHEME 17

LOUNGE—DINING ROOM
Ceiling: Glacier Green, Super Matt.
Walls: Mushroom, Super Matt.
North Wall: Deep Jade, Super Matt.
Door: As Wall, Super Satin.

HALL & PASSAGE
Ceiling: Deep Jade, Super Matt.
Walls: Glacier Green, Super Matt.
Door: As Wall, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (1)
Ceiling: Chartreuse, Super Matt.
Walls: Dawn Grey, Super Matt or Super Latex.
Door: As Wall, Super Satin.
Robes: White, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (2)
Ceiling: Frosty Blue, Super Matt.
Walls: Cloud Pink, Super Matt or Super Latex.
Door: As Wall, Super Satin.
Robes: Wedgewood Blue, Super Satin.
Architraves, Skirting and Win-

dows: White, Super Satin.
Utility Areas: White, Super Enamel.

BEDROOM (3)
Ceiling: Lilac, Super Matt.
Walls: China Blue, Super Matt.
End Wall: Candy Pink, Super Satin.
Door: As Wall, Super Satin.

KITCHEN
Ceiling: Chartreuse, Super Satin.
Walls: Lilac, Super Satin.
Upper Cupboards, Frames, Kitchen Door: White Super Enamel.
Lower Cupboards: Deep Jade, Super Enamel.

BATHROOM AND SHOWER
Ceiling: Primrose, Super Satin.
Walls: Nile Green, Super Enamel.
Door: White, Super Enamel.

EXTERIOR
Walls: Paradise Blue, Hi Gloss.
Trim: White, Hi Gloss.
Eaves: Claret, Hi Gloss.
Door: Coral, Hi Gloss.

SCHEME 18

LOUNGE
Ceiling: Olive, Super Matt.
Walls: Mushroom, Super Matt.
Door: As Wall, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (1)
Ceiling: Lilac, Super Matt.
Walls: Deep Jade, Super Matt.
Door: As Wall, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (2)
Ceiling: Mushroom, Super Matt.
Walls: China Blue, Super Matt.
Door: As Wall, Super Satin.

KITCHEN—DINING ROOM
Ceiling: Olive, Super Matt.
Walls: Lilac, Super Satin.
Upper Cupboards and Kitchen

Door: As Wall, Super Enamel.
Lower Cupboards: Flame, Super Enamel.
Frames: White, Super Enamel.

BATHROOM AND SHOWER
Ceiling: Deep Jade, Super Satin.
Walls: Primrose, Super Satin.
Bath: Persian Brown.
Door: As Wall, Super Enamel.
Architraves, Skirting and Windows: White, Super Satin.
Utility Areas: White Super Enamel.

EXTERIOR
Walls: Dove Grey, Hi Gloss.
Trim: White, Hi Gloss.
Eaves: Buttercup, Hi Gloss.
Door: Flamingo, Hi Gloss.

SCHEME 19

LOUNGE—DINING ROOM
Ceiling: Lavender, Super Latex.
Walls: Olive, Super Latex.
Door: As Wall, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (1)
Ceiling: White, Super Latex.
Walls: Breton Blue, Super Latex.
Door: Wedgewood Blue, Super Satin.
Robes: Chartreuse, Super Satin.
Trim: White, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (2)
Ceiling: Aqua, Super Latex.
Walls: Lavender, Super Latex.
Door: Lilac, Super Satin.

BATHROOM AND SHOWER
Ceiling: Flame, Super Satin.
Walls: Dawn Grey, Super Satin.

Door: White, Super Enamel.
Bath: Grey.

KITCHEN AND LAUNDRY
Ceiling: Chartreuse, Super Satin.

Walls: Dawn Grey, Super Satin.
Upper Cupboards, Frames, and Kitchen Door: White, Super Enamel.
Lower Cupboards: Burnt Clay, Super Enamel.
Architraves, Skirting and Windows: White, Super Satin.
Utility Areas: White, Super Enamel.

EXTERIOR
Walls: White, Hi Gloss.
Trim: Black, Hi Gloss.
Eaves: Maypole Pink, Super Matt.
Door: Wedgewood Blue, Super Enamel.

SCHEME 21

LOUNGE—DINING ROOM —HALL AND PASSAGE
Ceilings: Chartreuse, Super Matt.
Walls: Dawn Grey, Super Matt or Super Latex.
Fireplace Wall: Burnt Clay: Super Matt.
Stairwell Wall: Salad Green, Super Matt or Super Latex.
Doors: As Walls, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (1)
Ceiling: China Blue, Super Matt.
Walls: Mushroom, Super Matt.
Bedhead Wall: Cloud Pink, Super Matt.
Robes and Door: As Wall, Super Satin.
Trim: White, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (2)
Ceiling: Cloud Pink, Super Matt.
Walls: Frosty Blue, Super Matt.
Bedhead Wall: Candy Pink, Super Matt.
Door and Robes: As Wall, Super Satin.
Trim: White, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (3)
Ceiling: Candy Pink, Super Matt.
Walls: Glacier Green, Super Matt.
Bedhead Wall: Deep Jade, Super Matt.

KITCHEN
Ceiling: White, Super Satin.
Walls: Lilac, Super Satin.
Door: Salad Green, Super Enamel.
Upper Cupboards: Chartreuse Super Enamel.
Lower Cupboards: Burnt Clay, Super Enamel.
Cupboard Frames: White, Super Enamel.

BATHROOM AND SHOWER
Ceiling: Wedgewood Blue, Super Satin.
Walls: Primrose, Super Satin.
Bath Wall: China Blue, Super Enamel.
Door: Flame, Super Enamel.
Architraves, Skirting and Windows: White, Super Satin.
Utility Areas: White, Super Enamel.

EXTERIOR
Lower Walls: Breton Blue, Super Latex.
Upper Walls: Mist Blue, Super Latex.
Infill Panels: Candy Pink, Super Matt.
Eaves: Chartreuse, Super Matt.
Doors: Chartreuse, Super Enamel.
Trim: White Super Enamel.

SCHEME 22

LOUNGE—DINING ROOM —HALL AND PASSAGE
Ceiling: Dawn Grey, Super Matt or Super Latex.
Walls: Chartreuse, Super Matt or Super Latex.
Dining Wall: Salad Green, Super Matt or Super Latex.
Doors: As Walls, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (1)
Ceiling: Candy Pink, Super Matt.
Walls: Aqua, Super Matt.
Door: As Walls, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (2)
Ceiling: Glacier Green, Super Matt.
Walls: Orchid, Super Latex.
Robe Wall: Nile Green, Super Satin.
Door: Candy Pink, Super Satin.

KITCHEN
Ceiling: Dawn Grey, Super Matt.
Walls: Chartreuse Super Satin.
Upper Cupboard and Frames: White Super Enamel.
Lower Cupboards: Burnt Clay, Super Enamel.
Door: As Wall, Super Enamel.
Architraves, Skirting and Windows: White, Super Satin.
Utility Areas: White, Super Enamel.

BATHROOM AND SHOWER
Ceiling: Daffodil, Super Satin.
Walls: Off White, Super Enamel.
Door: Wedgewood Blue Super Enamel.

EXTERIOR
Walls: Shadow Blue, Hi Gloss.
Trim: White, Hi Gloss.
Eaves: Flame, Super Matt.
Door: Royal Blue, Super Enamel.

SCHEME 23

LOUNGE—DINING ROOM
Ceiling: Olive, Super Matt.
Walls: Primrose, Super Matt or Super Latex.
Dining Wall: Suntan, Super Latex.
Door: Olive, Super Satin.

HALL & PASSAGE
Ceiling: Olive, Super Matt.
Walls: Off White, Super Matt or Super Latex.
Door: Olive, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (1)
Ceiling: Lilac, Super Matt.
Walls: Aqua, Super Latex.
Robe Wall: White, Super Satin.
Door: White, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (2)
Ceiling: Deep Jade, Super Matt.
Walls: Daffodil, Super Matt or Super Latex.
Robe Wall: Lilac, Super Satin.
Door: Lilac, Super Satin.
Architraves, Skirting and

Windows: White, Super Satin.
Utility Areas: White, Super Enamel.

KITCHEN
Ceiling: Flame, Super Satin.
Walls: Dawn Grey, Super Satin.

Upper Cupboards, Frames and Kitchen Door: White, Super Enamel.
Lower Cupboards: Delft Blue, Super Enamel.

BATHROOM AND SHOWER
Ceiling: Cloud Pink, Super Satin.
Walls: Chartreuse, Super Enamel.

Door: White, Super Enamel.
EXTERIOR
Walls: Bungalow Cream, Hi Gloss.
Trim: White, Hi Gloss.
Eaves: White, Super Matt.
Door: Highland Green, Hi Gloss.

SCHEME 24

LOUNGE—DINING ROOM
Ceiling: Frosty Blue, Super Matt.
Walls: Olive, Super Matt or Super Latex.
End Dining Wall: Burnt Clay, Super Matt.
Door: As Wall, Super Satin.

HALL & PASSAGE
Ceiling: Frosty Blue, Super Matt.
Short Wall: Off White, Super Matt or Super Latex.
Door: As Wall, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (1)
Ceiling: Nile Green, Super Matt.
Walls: Primrose, Super Matt or Super Latex.
Bedhead Wall: Flame, Super Matt or Super Latex.
Door and Robes: As Wall Super Satin.

BEDROOM (2)
Ceiling: Primrose, Super Matt.
Walls: China Blue, Super Matt.
Robe: Wedgewood Blue, Super Satin.
Door: As Wall, Super Satin.

BEDROOM (3)
Ceiling: Daffodil, Super Latex.
Walls: Dawn Grey, Super Matt or Super Latex.
Robe: Maypole Pink, Super Satin.
Door: As Wall, Super Satin.

KITCHEN
Ceiling: Burnt Clay, Super Satin.
Walls: Chartreuse, Super Satin.
Door: White, Super Enamel.
Upper Cupboards: Burnt Clay, Super Enamel.
Lower Cupboards White, Super Enamel.
Frames: White, Super Enamel.

BATHROOM AND SHOWER
Ceiling: Candy Pink, Super Satin.
Walls: Lilac, Super Satin.
Door: China Blue, Super Enamel.

EXTERIOR
Walls: Lagoon Blue, Hi Gloss.
Trim: White, Hi Gloss.
Eaves: Coral, Hi Gloss.
Door: Sun Yellow, Hi Gloss.

Beautiful colour schemes for the rest of the plans in this book have been worked out by expert colour consultants at the DULUX Colour Centres. If you would like a free colour scheme, simply write, phone or call, on your nearest DULUX Colour Centre, who will be happy to supply one.

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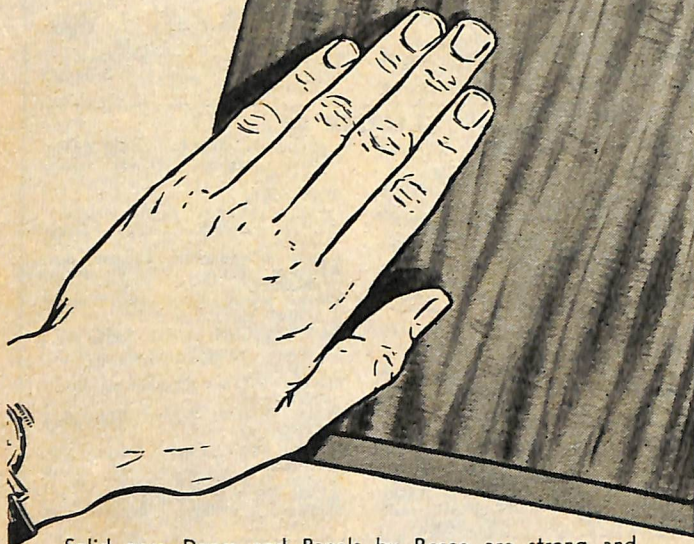
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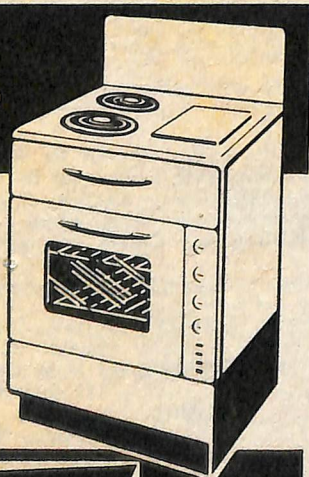
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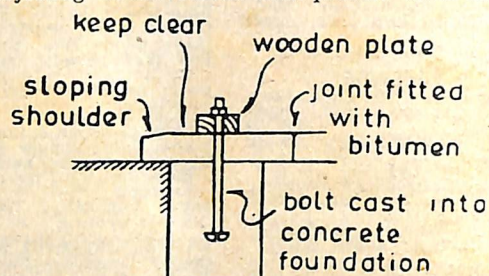
PARNALL

**TELLTALE
ELECTRIC
RANGE**

(Continued from page 66)

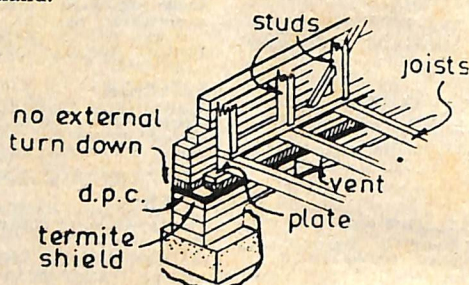
should rest **ON** the floor — none should pass through it.

Termite access points.—Fireplaces, porches, steps, terraces and projecting weatherboards often provide white ants with



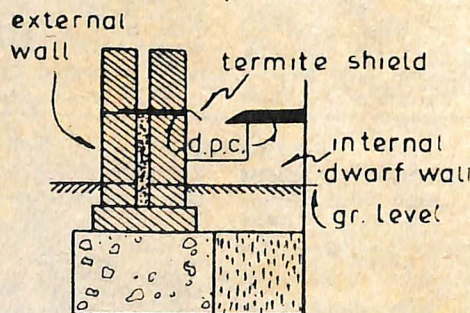
TERMITE-PROOF CONCRETE GROUND FLOORS

routes to food timber. All must be fitted with shields or isolated by a gap of approximately 2 ins. from the rest of the building. Wooden steps may be placed on capped piers or stumps. Weatherboards should not be carried down closer than 2 inches above soil level, and care should be taken to clear away debris which might come to rest against them and provide termites with access routes. Provision should be made to inspect stumps and piers under houses at least once a year, more often in badly infested areas such as Queensland.



SHIELDING A BRICK VENEER BUILDING

Termite-resistant timbers.—A number of the denser eucalypts: ironbarks, river and forest red gums, most boxes, wandoo, jarrah, ironwood, tallow-wood, bloodwood and turpentine, are considerably resistant to termite attack.



SHIELDING A BRICK BUILDING

These timbers should be used for stumps and for other unprotected woodwork in contact with the ground. In northern areas, where the termite species "mastotermes" is prevalent, cypress pine should be used. This timber has outstanding resistance to this termite. Most light-coloured and lightweight hardwood timber, and most softwoods, have little resistance to termites.

Creosote brushing and dipping.—Superficial coatings of this oil do not give permanent protection.

Drainage pipes and conduits.—These are often used by termites as access routes. Where they are situated under the floor, and in contact with the ground, they should be fitted with special metal shields. Pipes driven in to the ground for earthing radios, etc., should be positioned at least 3 inches from the wall.

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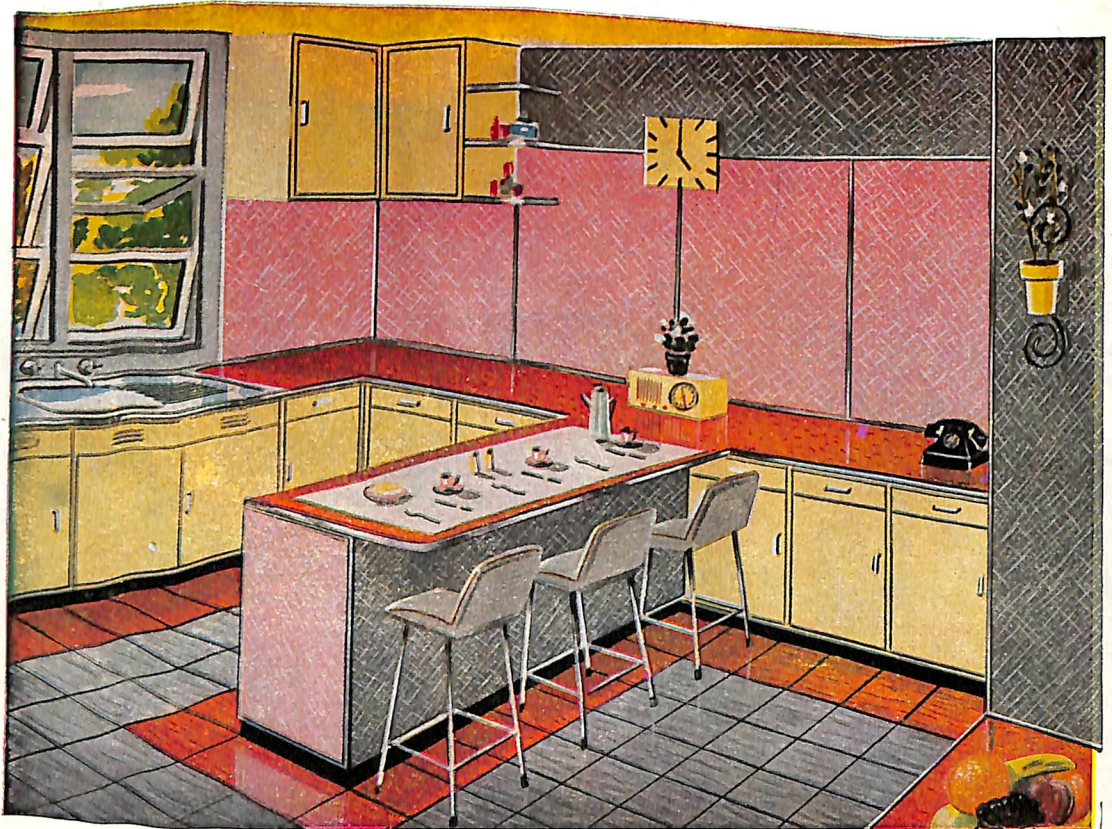


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